# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII—No. 53. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## ANOTHER PRESENTATION SCHEME.

**The Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Entertainment—More than a Million Dollars in Prizes—Seizure by Captain Petty—Arrest of the Managers and Clerks, Thirty-three Young Men and Twenty-nine Young Women.**

On Wednesday, Special Officer Walling, of the Post Office, ascertained that the proprietors of a new gift lottery enterprise were loading the mails with their circulars and tickets, and on making inquiry he learned that the dealers had leased four rooms at No. 62 Broadway, and made every preparation for a very lucrative business.

Having taken such observations as he could without exciting suspicion, Officer Walling reported to Captain Petty, and the Captain yesterday afternoon sent six ununiformed men, under command of Detective Officer Richard Field, to make an investigation, close the place if it should prove to be a gift-lottery office, and to take into custody all persons concerned. The officers readily obtained from the brokers, whose offices are at No. 62 Broadway, all the information that they required, and having satisfied themselves that the proprietors of the lottery had about sixty persons in their employ, they sent to Captain Steers and Captain Warlow for details of officers to aid in effecting the arrest. These arrived, the place was entered, and all were made prisoners, the number being 33 young men and 29 young women, and the manager.

The business was ostensibly under direction of "Clark, Webster & Co., bankers and managers;" but it has been ascertained that these are not the names of the real proprietors. They commenced work in their new enterprise about three weeks ago, and were occupying, yesterday, three large rooms on the first floor and a large room on the second floor of No. 62 Broadway, and at the time of the arrest all these rooms were filled with clerks, folding and inclosing circulars, writing addresses from a score of large volumes containing the names of purchasers of tickets in A. A. Kelley's recent prize affair at Chicago, stamping envelopes, and packing thousands of letters in United States mail-bags, such as are commonly used in newspaper offices. Circulars, tickets, and postage stamps had been provided by the proprietors by the hundred thousand, and there was evidence that the lottery people had already sent abroad many thousands of their schemes, and were prepared to get out the entire 1,287,148 tickets for which their prospectus provides, before the middle of next month. The mails were being made up for the day, and the magnitude of their business may be seen in the fact that at 3 o'clock P. M., when not more than half the stamps had been affixed, the officers found twelve large mail-bags full of stamped and addressed letters, properly assorted by States, and ready for transmission to the post office. Each of these letters contained a prospectus, a private circular to agents, and a sheet of eight tickets.

The prospectus of this colossal scheme promises that the entertainment shall positively take place on the 25th of April next, at Cooper Institute, that the "grand distribution of prizes shall be conducted on the mutual benefit principle," that there shall be a "pro rata distribution of profits to ticket-holders," that the tickets, which are $1 each, shall be limited to 1,287,148, and that there shall be a prize with every ticket. The prospectus asserts that this scheme is "the fairest and most impartial plan of presentation yet offered to the public," and then adds that "a number of the leading bankers and merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which has attended many of the charitable presentation entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a company, with the view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket purchasers than any yet presented; and which, being conducted upon a perfectly legitimate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make an impartial distribution of prizes."

Among the money prizes offered are one of $75,000, one of $50,000, one of $25,000, two of $10,000 each, three of $5000 each, four of $3000 each, five of $2000 each, eight of $1000 each, fourteen of $500 each, twenty of $300 each, twenty-five of $200 each, forty of $100 each, seventy-five of $50 each, and 665 varying between $1 and $25, making a total of 864 prizes, valued at $250,000. The piano and melodeon prizes are 284 in number, the sewing machines 615, the diamond sets and cluster rings 114, the gold watches 443, and the silver watches 815.

Accompanying the prospectus is a "Private Circular to Agents of the Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Entertainment," urging the party to whom it is sent to interest himself in the sale of tickets.

The tickets which are enclosed with the private circular and prospectus are printed in black, eight on a sheet, on a wretched woodcut, and the number of each is printed in red on the vignette. The text of the ticket is as follows:—

Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise. Capital, $1,287,148. This ticket entitles the holder to one Share in the Grand Distribution at Cooper Institute. CLARK, WEBSTER & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York. [Tickets, $1.]

The Manager, clerks, and books and papers of the place, the latter filling three express-wagons, were taken to the Leonard street Police Station last evening, and there held to await the orders of a Police Justice this morning. The girls were discharged and permitted to go to their homes. The Manager, who is a young man of good address, says that the proprietors of the enterprise are George H. Clark and Edward Webster, and that he is the Manager, but whether he is pecuniarily interested he declines to say. A. A. Kelley, of Chicago, he says, has no connection whatever with the business.

The firm had no clerks until about a week ago, when, the electrotypes having been finished and the circulars and tickets printed, the manager employed a number of folders and writers, and at the time of the seizure they had sent out by mail about 20,000 tickets, but had not yet distributed any in this city. Thus far the firm have invested about $15,000 in the enterprise, and have been expending perhaps $1000 a day in clerk hire and postage stamps.

The clerks, who were not questioned in presence of the professed managers, say that they were employed by A. A. Kelley, and a number of letters were found addressed to A. A. Kelley, inclosing money for shares in his Chicago lottery.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

### Relief of Destitute Southerners.

BOSTON, March 8.—Up to last evening $30,000 had been subscribed in this city for the relief of destitute Southerners.

INCREASE OF FEMALE PREACHING.—Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thistlethwait and Mrs. Booth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss Macfarlane has been holding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Atherstone; Miss Geraldine Hooper, besides "her usual ministrations at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Arbroath and Dundee.

## OBITUARY.

### The Rev. Dr. Livingstone.

A cable despatch announces that the celebrated African traveller and missionary, the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, has been killed by the Caffres. Mr. Livingstone was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Glasgow, in 1817. As a youth he earned his livelihood in the cotton mills of Blantyre, but by hard labor he was enabled to pursue, during the winter months, his studies at Glasgow. As he grew up he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary, hoping that Africa or China would be the scene of his labors. After studying medicine and theology, he offered his services, in 1838, to the London Missionary Society and was accepted. He reached the shores of Africa in the summer of 1840. For sixteen years (1840-56) he labored at various stations in South Africa. In 1855 the Royal Geographical Society of England conferred upon him the Victoria or Patron's gold medal. In the same year, Dr. Livingstone successfully made a journey across Southern Africa. He visited England in 1856, and met with a magnificent reception. In 1858 he returned to Africa and continued his geographical explorations. His works on his travels in Africa have had an immense sale, and endeared his name to tens of thousands in both homispheres.

### Hon. John Preston.

The Hon. John Preston, a prominent advocate of the principles of temperance and liberty among the public men of New Hampshire, died at his residence in New Ipswich, on Tuesday, March 5, at the age of 65. Mr. Preston was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1823, where he was distinguished for his successful devotion to study, the rare kindness of his disposition, and his friendly and winning manners. After pursuing a course of legal study he became a member of the bar in New Ipswich, and preserved the reputation through life of a sound and learned lawyer, faithful in the discharge of professional duty, and a model of diligence and integrity. Originally a warm admirer of Henry Clay he acted with the Whigs until the formation of the Liberty party, and since the year 1844 took a conspicuous rank as a Free-Soiler and Republican. He was a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate of New Hampshire for more than twelve years, and in 1852 was the Free Soil candidate for United States Senator. Upon his first election to the State Senate, he was the only member of that body who was not a Democrat, and solitary and alone he battled unflinchingly for liberty and temperance. Few men in New Hampshire were so generally known and so confidently trusted by the friends of those principles as the deceased. He will long be remembered among them for his ardent devotion to the cause, and the manly and generous spirit in which he promoted its interests.

### Bishop Soule.

A dispatch from Nashville announces the death of the Rev. Joshua Soule, Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, and senior Methodist Bishop of the United States, at the age of 86 years. Bishop Soule was born in Bristol, Maine, on August 1, s1781. He was licensed to preach in 1798, ordained elder in 1802, and in 1804, appointed presiding elder of the Maine district, which embraced twelve circuits and one station within a circumference of twelve hundred miles. In 1808 he attended the General Conference at Baltimore, and drew up the constitution of a delegated General Conference which was then adopted. In 1846 he was elected Book Agent and editor of the *Methodist Magazine*. Being elected Bishop in 1820 he declined ordination, but accepted when re-elected in 1824. In 1843 he became senior Bishop of the Church, in consequence of the death of Bishop Roberts. At the division of the Church in 1844 Bishop Soule went with the Southern portion. He was opposed to secession, and is said to have remained a pro-slavery Union man throughout the war. His Unionism did not, however, change his unyielding opposition to the anti-slavery spirit of the Northern Methodist Church.

TURKISH PLAY.—The *Allgemeine Zeitung* describes a curious play in the Turkish language which was brought out the other day in the theatre at Constantinople. It is entitled *Perviz*, and is the production of a young Turk educated at Paris, named Heider Ali Bey. The author shows a considerable acquaintance with the peculiarities of Turkish metres, and the play has many highly poetical passages, although the comic element seems greatly to predominate over the serious. The hero, a philosophical millionaire, enters on the stage with a long disquisition on what would have happened if the world had never existed. "There would have been," he says, "neither laughing nor crying, neither rose-buds, nor cup-bearers, nor flutes, neither joy nor sorrow, neither pleasure nor pain," and so on, in a succession of negatives which might obviously be continued *ad infinitum* without any great effort of thought on the part of speaker or hearer. This very tedious philosopher falls in love with a lady called "Chosh Huma," or "the beautiful bird of paradise." He is strongly warned, both by his Mentor "Akyl" (good sense) and his maid-servant Tcharesatz, who has herself a sneaking kindness for him, against the dangers of the tender passion, but he turns a deaf ear to all their admonitions, and sends Tcharesatz to his mistress with a love-letter and a purse full of liras to advance his suit. In the second act "Chosh Huma" receives "Tcharesatz" with a haughty coldness which bodes no good to "Perviz," but she softens rapidly at the sight of the purse, and invites her lover to a banquet. "Perviz" appears at the appointed time, and his mistress, after exchanging some highflown compliments with him, takes him into the dining-room, upon which the curtain is discreetly lowered, and the second act closes. The third act is a very short one. "Perviz" is discovered in a desert in rags, the faithless "Cosh Huma" having robbed him and then turned him out into the street. While he is lamenting his fate "Tcharesatz," the good genius of the piece, arrives, who consoles him and takes him home. The author of this play has since written two other pieces of the same class, which, however, are said to be superior, both in matter and manner, to *Perviz*.

A LADY BURIED ALIVE.—In the early part of October last there died at Rome, with choleraic symptoms, Signora Amaha Barbieri, wife of Count Bennicilli. After the funeral solemnities the body was deposited in the Campo Santo, until it could be transferred to the Church of the Madelena, when the tomb which was being prepared had been completed. The tomb being finished a few days since, the corpse was uncovered, when the fact became evident that the unfortunate lady had been placed in her coffin while she was yet living. The hands were bitten, the face was lacerated, the hair disordered and torn. The lid of the coffin had been forced up, and the muscles were contracted by the violent efforts that had been made. The unhappy lady, whose health had been delicate, was overtaken by a sudden attack, and as she evinced no sign of life, it was presumed she was dead. The rumors of cholera led to her being hastily placed within the tomb.

# SECOND EDITION

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

### Financial and Commercial Advices of Last Night.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

*By the Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, March 7—Evening.—Consols closed at 90⅞ for money; United States 5-20s, 74; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad shares, 34¾.

FRANKFORT, March 7—Evening.—United States 5-20s, 77½.

LIVERPOOL, March 7—Evening.—Cotton closed dull, with a declining tendency. The sales to-day foot up 1000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¼d. Tallow firm. Ashes have declined to 33s. 6d. per cwt. for Pots.

## THE FENIAN WAR IN IRELAND.

THE FIRST COLLISION BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS AND THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The cable news from Ireland this morning is of great importance. The Fenian rebellion has broken out in earnest, the revolutionists have attacked towns and barracks garrisoned by British troops, and the first blood in the struggle has been shed. The reports which reach us are dated in London, Liverpool, and Dublin on the 6th, and relate only the transactions of the previous day. They foreshadow serious trouble for the British Government. The Fenians are evidently well organized and under experienced military leadership. The points they have selected for their movements are such as strategic ability alone would point out. The principal risings have been at Dublin, Castle Martyr, near the city of Cork, and in the ancient city of Drogheda, on the Boyne river. The communication by railroad between Cork and Dublin was completely interrupted on Wednesday last, and the telegraph wires all over Ireland are said to have been cut down. The insurgent army in the neighborhood of Dublin is reported by the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Lord Naas, to number from one thousand to four thousand men. All the despatches concur in the statement that the Fenians are under good discipline, and it is highly probable that they aim at obtaining possession of the important cities of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast. The fact that we are without intelligence as to the progress of events after the 5th instant is full of significance, and seems to indicate that the troubles are on the increase, although one of the latest despatches from the Government headquarters in London state that "all is quiet."—*N. Y. Herald.*

## LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

### Prussia—Election of Count Bismark.

In the second balloting which took place on the 21st, at Elberfeld, for the return of a deputy to the North German Parliament, Count Bismark obtained 10,199 votes, thereby defeating Herr von Forkenbeck, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, who received 6944 votes. Count Bismark will not, however, sit for Elberfeld, but for the District of Jerichow, where he has also been elected.

### France—The New Press Law.

One of the enactments of the new bill of the Government on the press, which has excited most attention, is that which declares that members of the Corps Legislatif may be prosecuted without the intervention of the Chamber. It appears that a similar enactment is to be made applicable to the members of the Senate also.

LAW OF PUBLIC MEETINGS.

The principal provisions of the proposed new French law on the right of public meeting are as follows:—

Article 1. The right of meeting is granted for the discussion of all questions not relating to matters of a political, religious, or politico-economical nature, nor concerning the existing imposts.

Article 2. The meeting must be called by a declaration in writing, signed by ten persons domiciled at the place where the meeting is to be held.

Article 3. The meeting must be held in a closed and covered area.

Article 4. The committee of the meeting must consist of a President and two assessors.

Article 5. A functionary sent by the Government may be present at the meeting.

Article 6. This functionary has the right to dissolve the meeting in the following cases:—If the discussion deviates from the object of the meeting, if the meeting becomes tumultuous, or if offenses by words, gestures, or violence are committed by one or more members of the assembly.

Article 7. Election meetings may be held during the time from the day of the promulgation of the decree convoking the Electoral Colleges for the election of Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, until the fifth day before the opening of the scrutiny. Only the electors of the district and the candidates may be present at these meetings.

Article 8. Election meetings are subject to the rules and prescriptions of the preceding articles relative to other meetings. Offenses against these rules are punished with fines of from 500 to 10,000 f., or by imprisonment of from six days to six months.

### Italy—The Electoral Campaign.

The political campaign was proceeding with unusal animation. Baron Ricasoli is promising, either directly or indirectly, to do all those things which he refused to do before the late Chamber, and to leave undone all those things which the Chamber objected to. This is a tacit confession that the Chamber was right, or at least was supported by public opinion.

Among the promises are these:—No new taxes will be called for; further economies in the departments will be made; the Church bill will be modified to suit the demands of public opinion. The French Imperial organs, and the London *Times*, are electioneering for Ricasoli. On the other hand all the organs of pronounced liberalism in Europe express their sympathy with the Italian Liberals. It is believed, however, that by the combined efforts of the clergy and the office-holders a Moderate Chamber will be secured.

It is believed that the Church bill is part of an agreement between France, the Pope, Ricasoli, and Florence bankers to secure the temporal power of the Pope, keep the capital at Florence, and crush out "demagogic conspiracies" for a liberal as well as a united Italy. Some surprise is expressed that Ricasoli has joined this retrograde movement; but, in point of fact, he has always voted with the "clique," and has confined his liberalism to professions.

### Railroad Accident—One Person Killed.

BOSTON, March 8.—The down train on the Concord and Manchester (N. H.) Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon near the latter city, in consequence of a broken rail. Edward Fisher, of this city, baggage-master, was thrown under one of the cars, and so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards. No one else was injured.

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

### The Impeachment Question.

The debate in the House yesterday on the proposed impeachment indicates pretty clearly the temper of members on that exciting subject. The extreme radicals still hug to their bosoms their old darling of immediate Executive decapitation; but the moderates advise prudence, deliberation, and calmness in prosecuting a work of such solemn import. Mr. Ashley evidently intends to keep up his fire on "the man at the other end of the avenue," for he uttered an anti-Johnson denunciation fiercer, if possible, than any before. Gesticulating excitedly, he remarked that he would say nothing as to the terrible doubt that oppressed his mind as to complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and the mysterious connection between death and treachery. The utterance of this dark insinuation again created a profound sensation among the spectators assembled in the galleries, including a liberal representation of the diplomatic corps. The Democratic members alone seemed to take the matter in an unconcerned manner, laughing at Ashley's excited manner and interrupting him with semi-jocose questions. The speech of Mr. Spalding, who called the impeachment project "a stupendous folly," and asked if the policy of the Cromwell times and the scenes enacted under Danton, Marat, and Robespierre were to be repeated, made quite an impression. Gen. Butler replied in a characteristic manner to Mr. Spalding, but his point was simply the old one that President Johnson should be removed at all hazards if he stood in the way of peace, harmony, unity, law, and reconstruction.

On this subject of impeachment it is difficult to see the end. The extreme element, which favors hot-headed measures of suspension, seems to have met with a check. I have heard Republicans express the opinion that impeachment is all humbug, that the Judiciary Committee failed miserably in sustaining any serious charges, and that there had been enough of the matter until the end of Andrew Johnson's term. This savors very much of backing down from the solemn position taken by the dominant party last session.

The action of the Senate caucus, in laying on the table the proposition of Wednesday night's Republican caucus, changes suddenly the probabilities that existed this morning of the adjournment on Monday next, the difficulty presenting itself of the inability of one branch adjourning Congress without the consent of the other. It has been made manifest that there is not only among many of the Republican members an unwilling concurrence with the course determined upon last night, but so strong a hostility to this course on the part of a majority of the Senate that it is impossible to carry into effect last night's determination. The feeling entertained by a majority of the Senate that the facts thus far elicited by the House Judiciary Committee would prove a dangerous basis upon which to proceed to impeachment, will force the House to agree to an adjournment to October next. Senators take the position that if there is any sincerity in the movement of the leading prosecutors the House should proceed immediately to carry out their programme, or consent to an adjournment over the summer months, and thereby virtually acknowledge the abandonment of the whole question. A leading Representative, on being informed of the action, or want of action, of the Senate caucus, exclaimed, "I am very glad of it." It is claimed by some of the pronounced conservatives that many of those who voted for the adjournment to May were induced to do so only through the stimulant of a severe party discipline.

### Temperance.

The Congressional Temperance Society is to hold a third public meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives next Sunday night.

### The Police of the Capital.

The late Congress, while making the appropriation for the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, provided that hereafter no person shall be appointed as policeman or watchman who has not served in the Army or Navy of the United States, and received an honorable discharge.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

**The Defalcation Fever—More Frauds Discovered—Excitement in Business Circles, Etc.**

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, March 8.—There is increased excitement here among the banking houses, insurance companies, and private business houses, since the National Mechanics' Bank defalcation. Several other serious delinquencies have been detected, one of which is reported at a heavy amount in a fire and marine insurance company. It is alleged to have been taken by a former agent, a well known Baltimorean. Also, there is a twelve thousand dollar deficiency (by a clerk) in a large commercial house here. There is a general overhauling of books and renewed surveillance in all the banks and large business establishments.

### From Pittsburg To-Day.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN ALLEGHENY CITY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS—THE SOLDIERS' FAIR POSTPONED—THE RIVERS, ETC.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 8.—Seven men were arrested yesterday, charged with committing a brutal outrage on the person of a young girl named Emma Logan, residing in Allegheny City. The men came to the house where the girl resided and demanded admittance, and as soon as the door was opened rushed in. She hid herself in a closet, where they found her, and four of them forced her into a room, locked the door, and treated her in the most brutal manner. The names of the parties are as follows:—James Gamble, James Shallenberger, James Brown, Henry Foreman, William Atkinson, David McLaren, and John Robinson. Brown, Gamble, Foreman, and Robinson were held to answer. The affair created considerable talk.

The great Fair of the Soldiers' Monument Association has been postponed until May 27.

The water is falling in the rivers.

### The Nova Scotian at Portland.

PORTLAND, March 8.—The steamer Nova Scotian, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived up at 9 o'clock this morning. On the 1st inst. she passed the steamer Nestorian, bound East, in lat. 50, long. 38.

### Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, March 8.—The comb manufactory of Schubers, Ruschenneck & Co., on Water street, was burned last evening. The loss is about $9000; insured for $6200. The origin of the fire was accidental.

### Landlord and Tenants.

The people of Camden are just now rejoicing over the passage of the law repealing an oppressive statute against tenants, which permitted the tenant to be dispossessed in the most summary manner. The following preamble and resolutions in relation to this matter will be read with interest:—

*Whereas*, The odious and oppressive law passed by the Legislature in April, 1866, which discriminated in favor of the landlords and against the tenant, has been repealed; *and whereas*, the Executive Committee appointed by the citizens of Camden to press the passage of a statute repealing the obnoxious law are desirous of publicly acknowledging the services of those who assisted them, it is, at a meeting of the said Executive Committee,

*Resolved*, That our sincere thanks are due, and the thanks of the Committee and of the citizens of Camden who acted with us, are hereby tendered, to Hon. James M. Scovel, of Camden, who was the only lawyer who took a position against the late law, and who by his voice and pen has aided and advanced the movement which has just resulted in the triumph of the people against the injustice and unfairness of that oppressive enactment.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hon. James M. Scovel, as an expression of our gratitude for the efficient services he has rendered all who were most deeply interested in the repeal of the law.

*Resolved*, That our thanks are also due to Hon. G. W. N. Castle and Hon. Edward Bettle for the promptness with which they responded to our appeal, and for services rendered, and that our gratitude and thanks be tendered to the *West Jersey Press*, Camden *Democrat*, and Philadelphia *Ledger* for their favorable notices of the citizens' meeting for the repeal of the old law.

*Resolved*, That we fully appreciated the disinterested action of many of the landlords in Camden, who apparently acting against their immediate interest, added with us in advocating the just cause of the many against the few.

SAMUEL R. JONES, WILLIAM P. SHINN, DAVID BURRELL, CHARLES AYRES, SAMUEL W. HAINES, REDDING HOLLOWAY, Executive Committee.]

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Quarter Sessions**—Judge Brewster.—Everything looked this morning in the Court as lawyers like to see them, and parties and witnesses announced their faithful attendance by frequent "heres," showing that they were ready, if not willing, to commence the day's work.

Thomas Walters was charged with keeping a tippling house. Walters lives in Richmond, and has a confectionery in Fifth street, east of Main. He is a good citizen, so far as the candy store is concerned, because he pays his license for keeping that; but business is dull with everybody, bankers, brokers, dry goods merchants, and, of course, with the little Richmond "sweet" merchant. His mind was troubled, as is that of every business man whom the dull times affects, and he was much perplexed to know what to do to keep a respectable sum about his clothes.

He hit upon a plan, and, not going to the dreadful expense of another license, he gave the "shoys" to understand that he would keep a bottle or two behind his counter. The "shoys" took advantage of this, and one Sunday morning, after a fire, they went into Walter's place, took several drinks, and paid for them. This was the evidence against the candy man.

But Mr. Kneass, his counsel, argued to the jury that there was no reliable evidence, the strongest being given by two young men who were but lately tried upon a charge of arson. And, moreover, no one said that Walters had no license.

But Judge Brewster said to the jury that it was not for the Commonwealth to prove that the defendant had no license, but it was his duty, if he had one, to produce it.

The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The firm of Vogle & Vazen got into a quarrel in settling up their accounts for dissolution, at the beginning of the year. Some words arose, and Vogle raised a stick to strike Vazen, but did'n't; and the same said Vogle, whose first name is Moses, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Catharine Martin was charged with the larceny of $40, the property of Mary Ann Campbell. The prosecutrix, who keeps a little drinking place down town, testified that the defendant came into her place, and wished for some ale, or something of that kind. She (the prosecutrix) placed $40 on the counter, and went to the cellar to get the drink. When she came back the defendant seemed anxious to go home, and when she had gone the money was missing; and the next day the defendant was seen with some notes that the prosecutrix identified as those she had lost.

But the defense showed that the prosecutrix had called at the defendant's house to take her to her store, and while she was in the defendant's house she dropped the notes, which were picked up by a little child. Also many witnesses were produced as to the good character of defendant and the bad character of the prosecutrix. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

**Court of Common Pleas**—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The new trial argument list was before this Court.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, March 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. July '65 5-20s sold at 106⅜; 106¾ was bid for '62 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 97½ for 10-40s; and 105½ for August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101¾, a slight advance; and old do. at 97, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@51¼, an advance of ¼; Catawissa preferred at 30@30½, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, an advance of ⅛ and Northern Central at 46, an advance of ¼. 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 56¼ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was more doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 48; Germantown at 28; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20½. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 58 for Penn Township; 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; and 61 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change; 30¼ for preferred do.; Schuylkill Navigation common; 30¼ for preferred do.; 14½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55¼ for Delaware Division; and 55½ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134⅛; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 134, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price o last evening.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The foreign exchange market was firm under a demand for bills, stimulated by the decline in gold. Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted at the close at 108⅝@108¾; at three days, 109⅛@109⅜; commercial bills on England at sixty days, 108⅜@108¾; francs at sixty days, 5·17½@5·22½; at three days, 5·13¾@5·15; bills on Berlin, 71⅝@72; on Bremen, 78@78⅞; on Frankfort, 40¼@41; on Amsterdam, 40⅜@41; on Hamburg, 37⅛@38⅜; on Antwerp, 5·22½@5·20.

"A brisk demand for United States bonds in Europe is anticipated by most of the foreign bankers as one result of the adjournment of Congress without doing anything towards impeachment, and considerable amounts are now being bought for exportation on this theory, which is favored by the extreme abundance of money and the low rates of interest current there."

—United States Marshal, Cassius Fairchild, for the District of Wisconsin, sold at public auction, in Milwaukie, on Saturday, at 12 o'clock M., the railroad formerly known as the Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Milwaukie Railroad, for the sum of $100,920·24. It was bid off by the Milwaukie and St. Paul Railway Company. The sale was made subject to the following liens and incumbrances, amounting to $2,893,105·22 and interest, to wit:—A mortgage to Francis A. Palmer for $950,000, with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum since May 1, 1866; two mortgages to the city of Milwaukie for $314,000, with interest thereon from the first day of September, 1866; a mortgage to Greene C. Bronson and James T. Soutter for $1,000,000, with interest thereon at 8 per cent. per annum from March 1, 1866, and a judgment rendered in favor of Selah Chamberlain, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the second day of October, 1857, for $629,105·22, and a certain lease given to said Chamberlain as security for the amount of said judgment.

THE SURETIES OF COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE LIABLE FOR THE OFFICIAL ACTS AND FAULTS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS ACTING AS COLLECTORS.—The following section is taken from the Internal Revenue Law, which provides that the sureties of removed officials under that law are liable for the official acts and faults of their deputies:—

That in case a collector *shall die*, or be *removed*, the deputies of such collector shall continue to act until his successor is appointed; and the deputy of such collector longest in service at the time immediately preceding shall, until a successor shall be appointed, discharge all the duties of said collector, *and for the official acts and faults of such deputy a remedy shall be had on the official bond of the collector*, as in other cases; and of two or more deputy collectors appointed on the same day, the one residing nearest the residence of the collector at the time of his death, resignation, or removal, shall discharge the said duties until the appointment of a successor: *Provided*, That in case it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that the interest of the Government shall so require, he may by his order direct said duties to be performed by such other one of the said deputies as he may in such order designate; and any bond or security taken from a deputy by such collector, pursuant to this act, shall be available to his legal representatives and sureties to indemnify them for loss or damage accruing from any act of the deputy so continuing or succeeding to the duties of such collector.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Deheven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 sh Read R | ..b5. | 51⅛ | 200 sh Reading | ..b60. | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | ..2dint. | 51⅛ | 100 | do | ..s30. | 51⅛ |
| 100 | do | ..s30wn. | 51⅛ | 100 | do | ..s60. | 51⅛ |

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 5-20s '65 J'y | cp | c. | 106⅝ | 150 sh Cata Pf | | | 30 |
| $500 | do | | c. | 106⅝ | 200 | do | ..b30. | 30⅛ |
| $500 City 6s, New | | | 101¾ | 100 | do | ..s60. | 30⅛ |
| $1000 | do | ..Old | c. | 97 | 200 | do | ..b30. | 30⅜ |
| $1000 Sun & Erie 7s | | | 98½ | 100 | do | ..s60. | 30⅜ |
| 100 sh Read R | ..b5. | 51⅛ | 100 | do | ..b30. | 30⅜ |
| 95 | do | ..b. | 51⅛ | 13 sh Leh N stk | ..b. | 53⅛ |
| 100 | do | ..s5int. | 51⅛ | 7 sh Leh Val R | | | 61⅛ |
| 100 | do | ..s30. | 51⅛ | 4 sh Miners' Bk Pot | | | 55 |
| 100 | do | ..c.5t 3-16 | | 21 sh N Cent | ..b. | 46 |
| 100 | do | ..b5.5t 3-16 | | 100 sh Ches & Wal | ..b. | 48 |
| 100 | do | ..b.810.5t 3-16 | | 100 sh Germ P R | ..b. | 28 |
| 100 | do | ..b60. | 51⅛ | 100 sh 13th & 15th | ..b. | 20⅜ |
| 18 sh Penna R | ..b5. | 50½ | | | | | |

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 133¼@133⅜; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 126; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17⅛; do., July, 1864, 16⅛; do., August, 1864, 16⅛; do., October, 1864, 15⅛; do., December, 1864, 14⅛; do., May, 1865, 12⅛; do., August, 1865, 11⅛; do., September, 1865, 10⅛; do. October, 1865, 10⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109¼@109⅜; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do., 1865, 107⅛@108; do. new, 106⅜@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 97⅜@97½; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅛@105⅜; do., 2d series, 105⅛@105⅜; 3d series, 105⅛@105⅜; Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14¼.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 8.—There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly, only taking enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·75 for superfine, $9@10·50 for extras, $11@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13·50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and $14·50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7@7·25. No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but common qualities are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at $2·90@3, Southern do. at $3@3·15, and white at $3·15@3·35. The last sale of Western Rye was at $1·30. Corn is scarce and wanted. Sales of new yellow at 90c. in store and from the cars. Oats are in active request, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 65c. Nothing doing in Barley; 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·30.

Cloverseed is scarce and in demand. Sales at $8·25@9 ⅜ 64 lbs. for fair and choice. Timothy ranges from $3·50 to $3·60. Flaxseed is selling at $3·20@3·25.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in good demand at $35 ⅜ ton, but the offerings are very small.

There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Market, but not much doing.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at 80c.@$1·40.

ABSINTHE.—The French journals speak with a kind of despair of the rapid extension of absinthe-drinking in France. It amounts to an infatuation, as the horrible results are well known. Absinthe is declared by the medical faculty to be a direct and powerful cause of apoplexy, of affections of the heart, lungs, nervous system, and stomach, and especially of brain disorders. The chances are that an absinthe-drinker will become either a maniac or an imbecile.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....38 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....50

*For additional Marine News see Third Page.*

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Oneslphorus, Maine, Caribbean, I. Hough & Co.
Schr T. W. Ware, Burbage, Petersburg, Va., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Brilliant, McFee, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with linseed to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aquila, Mathison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, for Boston and Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 26th ult.

Brig Arcadia, Davis, from Galveston for Boston, was waiting turn to be taken on the marine railway at Bermuda 14th ult.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at Providence 6th inst.

CROOKHAVEN, February 18.—H. M. S. Medusa, arrived here, reports having fallen in with a wreck on February 13, in lat. 52 N., lon. 11 W., and having towed her till the 14th into lat. 52 N., lon. 12 W., of which the following is the description:—About 100 feet long, no rudder, hatches gone; poop, stern, deckhouse, and part of bulwarks washed away. She was painted outside green, black bends, and narrow y

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### The Mode of Resumption.

*From the Tribune.*

Our esteemed correspondent J. S. P., in his last letter on resumption, says:—

"As to the policy of sudden resumption, I have no faith that it could be maintained if undertaken; because I believe the credit we should require in Europe, over and above our specie reserves, to relieve the amount of currency it would be found necessary to redeem of the existing inordinate supply, in order to bring the volume down to the wants of our internal trade, would not be found available. That credit would need to be, probably, several hundred millions, and the sum is too great to be brought under control."

—Dissenting entirely from this view of the main question, we here restate our reasons for our faith.

The Government holds, in round numbers, one hundred millions of coin; its outstanding greenbacks are four hundred millions, whereof the National Banks hold, and must do their best to retain, over one hundred millions. The Treasury, then, must endeavor to meet all demands for coin from a reserve of one hundred millions, backed by its daily income. Can it do so?

It is an element of the problem by no means to be ignored, that ours is this day the largest specie-producing country on earth. The official estimate of our last year's product is one hundred and six millions—an aggregate larger than that of any former year, and still rapidly increasing. With the Pacific Railroad in operation to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains—and it will be there before the close of 1867—we can produce gold at least twenty-five per cent. cheaper than we have ever yet done. If we assume its average cost in 1865 at $225 in coin per pound Troy, we can produce it in 1868 at or below $175 per pound. In other words, we can mine at an average profit instead of an average loss. That this will largely stimulate and increase the production is inevitable. We estimate our national product of specie for the next ten years as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1867 | $120,000,000 | 1872 | $230,000,000 |
| 1868 | 150,000,000 | 1873 | 275,000,000 |
| 1869 | 180,000,000 | 1874 | 275,000,000 |
| 1870 | 200,000,000 | 1875 | 300,000,000 |
| 1871 | 225,000,000 | 1876 | 300,000,000 |
| Total | | | $2,275,000,000 |

Does it become a country with such a prospect to bolster itself up on printed lies?

Now, if we are to require extra credit in Europe, it must be for one (or both) of two reasons:—1. To redeem (purchase) a portion of our present debt held there; or, 2. To pay for goods henceforth purchased in excess of our exports. But we believe that no dime would be required on the former account, and little or none on the latter.

Our existing debt to Europe amounts to about one billion of dollars, whereof some six hundred millions is in the form of Government bonds; the residue consists of the stocks and bonds of States, railroads, etc., with some balances due to bankers and manufacturers on mercantile accounts. The six hundred millions of United States bonds have been bought at prices running up from 40 to 80 per cent. of their face. These can be sent here and sold now, generally, at a profit; and so they can be after our resumption. But they will be far less likely to be sent then than now, because the naked fact of our resumption will evince a strength and courage on our part that will inevitably exalt our credit, and increase the market value of our promises to pay. The banker or retired capitalits who bought our Five-twenties at 50 or 60 per cent., and has seen them advance pretty steadily to 75 or 80, is not likely to sell them because we have resumed specie payment, or because their price has risen in consequence to 85 or 90. On the contrary, he will be apt to say, "I am getting my six per cent. regularly in gold, and my investment would sell to-day for 30 per cent. more than it cost me, 10 more than it was worth a year ago: I guess I'll hold on to it; for these Yankees seem to be getting on pretty well considering." And he *would* hold on, and probably buy a little more with his accruing interest.

Our State and railroad stocks and bonds held abroad would all be increased in value by resumption, because the interest or dividends thereon, now paid in greenbacks, would thenceforth be paid in coin or its equivalent: hence the holders, seeing their investment rise in value, would naturally cherish and increase it.

As to our mercantile balances, they are generally payable in gold now, and would be so payable after resumption. But creditors are not apt to press debtors harder because they are becoming more solvent than they were.

Now as to imports and exports:—

Does any man *really* believe that resumption would increase the former or diminish the latter? Certainly not. All who know enough to cross Broadway in tolerable safety must realize that the expansion of our currency has so inflated the prices of products that this country has become an excellent market to sell in and a bad one to buy in; that, after reducing everything to gold, prices are higher here in the average than almost anywhere else: that labor, food, clothing, lodging, etc., are relatively dear among us—we say because of our expanded currency; *you* may attribute it to whatever cause you will. Shrewd, sharp dealers bring merchandise here to sell in large amounts, but buy sparingly of our products in return, unless it be the products of our gold mines and of Mr. McCulloch's wholesale manufactory of promises that are *not* lies—of promises to pay principal and interest in coin. These they can buy in any quantity at 20 to 25 per cent. discount; and thus our foreign debt is being steadily increased. But let us resume, and imported goods would be less salable and their importation less profitable than now, because fewer would be able to buy them, while domestic produce would also fall, because fewer would be able to hold it. The operator in stocks or produce who now makes $20,000 by a bold spec., doesn't grudge his wife a $1000 Cashmere shawl or brocade dress; but when he comes to sell at a loss, she will be under the disagreeable necessity of retrimming her old dresses and wearing her old shawls, and the country will be the richer for it in the long run. We shall buy less and sell more, and soon begin to reduce our foreign debt instead of continually increasing it.

Of course, we presume that our currency would be gradually diminished in volume as it increased in value; but we do not desire any legislation to this end. What we demand is simply that our Government shall cease to lie by the ream. We see no practical use in repealing the Legal-tender act; we would only make the legal dollar equal in value to a real dollar, so that the Legal-tender act would work no wrong and impose no hardship. Make the greenback dollar equal in value to a gold dollar, and its being or not being a legal-tender would be of no account to a creditor, while a debtor might often be shielded from an exhibition of spite or malice by his legal right to pay his debt in such lawful money as he happened to possess.

We refuse to be drawn into controversy as to the present volume of our currency being too large or otherwise, or as to the preferability of gold to greenbacks or greenbacks to the notes of National banks. We only insist that greenbacks shall be redeemable at sight in gold, and National bank notes in greenbacks, so that people may take their choice. Experience will soon determine how much currency we need; when that amount, and no more, will remain in circulation, and the proportion of gold, greenbacks, and bank notes will be such as the public interest and convenience shall require.

We decidedly object to prospective resumption, that is calculated to depress enterprise and diminish employment. The capitalist will naturally say, "I can't afford to improve a farm, or build a house, or make any permanent improvement whatever; because labor and materials will be cheaper as we approach resumption; so that I will hoard my means and wait." Hence idleness, want, and suffering. But let us resume at once, and after a transient pause, the price of labor, materials, and every commodity will adjust itself to the new basis; and then houses may be built and land improved, with a reasonable expectation of profit. Mechanics will not obtain $4 per day, as now; but $3 will buy as much as $4 does at present, and there will be more building, more planting, and everything will soon be looking up.

We rest on these truths:—

I. He who owes debts fully due ought to pay them if he can.

II. It is the interest of all sound business and useful industry that our currency should be of fixed and uniform value, and that a dollar should mean the same to-day, to-morrow, and every day in the year.

III. "The true way to prepare for resumption is to resume." So says Salmon P. Chase; and we most heartily agree with him.

### The Repeal of Usury Laws.

*From the World.*

Mr. Richard H. Dana, one of the first lawyers in Massachusetts, or, indeed, in the United States, and who recently resigned the United States District Attorneyship, and accepted an election to the lower branch of the Legislature of that State, has signalized his presence there by moving and advocating the repeal of all its usury laws. Mr. Dana has always supported the Republican party, diverging from its precedents only when he refused to retain office under Mr. Johnson. In commending his example, therefore, to the Republican members who control the New York Legislature, and inviting them to a similar progress towards freedom in trade, we cannot be fairly met by the reply that this is the advice of an enemy. Mr. Dana is one of those few Republicans at the East who, like many Republicans at the West—represented and led by that able free-trade journal, the Chicago *Tribune*—perceives that the death of the Republican party will follow fast upon its adherence to the exploded protection theories and restrictive, hampering, enslaving legislation of former times. These obsolete and exploded theories of legislation, of which usury laws are some of the unremoved vestiges, are still stoutly upheld by the New York *Tribune*, whose creed is, "All Rights for All," and whose practice begins by denying to all men in the United States that most fundamental right—to freely use their faculties, and to freely dispose of their labor and the property acquired thereby. With its party or without it, the *Tribune* is destined to be stranded while the river of progress flows on.

The repeal of protective tariffs, which forbid freedom of trade in merchandise of various sorts, and the repeal of usury laws, which forbid freedom of trade in money, will be the future work of a liberal and progressive Democracy, if those who are now in power shall commit the blunder of leaving it for them to do. We are so much the less concerned for the future of the Democratic party than for the enlargement of liberty, that we shall rejoice if the Republican Legislatures of New York or of Massachusetts deprive their antagonists of this opportunity of renown. Protective tariffs and usury laws are a disgrace to any free and enlightened community, unless, indeed, they are the proof that the community is neither enlightened nor free.

For long years now, the wisdom of commercial enfranchisement has been an axiom in the science of political economy, and a demonstrated fact in the financial history of the foremost nations of the globe. Yet ignorant and narrow-minded leaders of the party in power are able to retain their following whilst they repudiate the veriest axioms of freedom and of political science, and are heedless of this published experience of contemporary nations.

Take the case of usury laws. Since the year 1787, when Jeremy Bentham wrote his thirteen letters in behalf of the liberty of making one's own terms in money-bargains—which were collected under the title "Defense of Usury; shewing the impolicy of the present legal restraints on the terms of pecuniary bargains"—nothing has remained to be added to the discussions upon the subject. His vindication of the policy of freedom was complete. His demonstration of the impolicy of restraints upon freedom was conclusive. Indeed, his first proposition—that "no man of ripe years and sound mind, acting freely and with his eyes open, ought to be hindered, with a view to his advantage, from making such a bargain, in the way of obtaining money, as he thinks fit; nor (what is a necessary consequence) anybody hindered from supplying him upon any terms he thinks proper to accede to"—had itself all the force of a demonstration, and threw back upon him the onus of devising arguments in behalf of laying restraints upon such liberty; and his arguments for the prevention of usury, of prodigality, of indigence against extortion, of simplicity against imposition, and for the repression of the temerity of projectors, include all that has been forcibly argued for usury laws, as his arguments against them include whatever has been well said upon the opposite side from that day to this.

Mr. Dana pleads that usury laws do not protect the borrower, but oppress him; which is the first of the mischiefs and distresses pointed out by Jeremy Bentham. Mr. Dana urges that usury laws "lead to evasions, underhanded work, and chicaneries," as Jeremy Bentham had shown "the corruptive influences exercised by these laws upon the morals of the people." And while the latter congratulated himself on the perfect inefficacy of usury laws in 1787, the former is able to say to the Massachusetts Legislature that "public sentiment no longer considers it a crime to lend money at high rates," and to appeal to the example of England and Holand in proof of the good results of expunging from the statute books the designation and the penalties of a crime which no man of intelligence believes to be less than his harmless and perfect right.

In J. B. C. Murray's "History of Usury" (Lippincott, 1866), a valuable little historical treatise (which fails, however, to record or to avail itself of the latest legislation in Great Britain, viz.:—The act of Parliament passed in 1854 repealing all former acts imposing penalties for usury, excepting such as relate to pawnbrokers)—the usury laws in all the States of the Union are collated, and the *débris* exhibited which remains for reformers to clear away.

All the States establish a legal rate of interest, which is 6 per cent. in most of them; 5 in Louisiana; 7 in New York, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, South Carolina, and Georgia; 8 in Texas, Florida, and Alabama; 10 in California. Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin permit, under special arrangements, 10 per cent.; and Texas 12. California alone gives freedom to her citizens, who may, under special contract, take and give any rate whatever. The penalties for usury likewise vary. Arkansas, Kentucky, Maine, Vermont, Mississippi, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Rhode Island forfeit usury only; Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Missouri, South Caralina, and Texas forfeit interest and usury; Indiana forfeits double the usury; Massachusetts and New Hampshire forfeit three times the usury; Iowa forfeits 10 per cent. on amount of the contract, Delaware forfeits the whole debt; Connecticut, Maryland, and the District of Columbia void the contract; New Jersey voids the contract and forfeits the debt; Virginia and North Carolina void the contract and twice the debt; New York voids the contract and makes it a misdemeanor.

The pride of Massachusetts will come to have better foundation than it has lately had, if, following the advice of Mr. Dana, her Legislature shall wipe all usury laws off her statute books, and, following the recommendations of Mr. Amasa Walker (one of our best political economists, who is also a member of her lower House), shall refuse to write upon them any eight-hour laws, thus leaving every person in the State at liberty to make his own money-bargain and his own labor-bargains without hindrance, control, or interference of any sort whatever. If Massachusetts shall thus recognize the value and the importance to her own citizens of what Mr. Gladstone, in his remarks on the Queen's speech, justly entitled "the full and absolute right of all individuals, employers and workmen alike, to bring to market the commodity they have to dispose of, whether it be labor or capital, (and to dispose of it) on the best terms in their power, as long as, and only as long as, they exercise their own rights without prejudice to the rights of others," we shall hope to see her example spread to the States which have followed her in more uncertain paths, and to hear her voice raised at Washington for the removal of every national barrier to freedom of trade.

### An American Political System—Mr. Seward's Circular.

*From the Times.*

The circular note addressed by Mr. Seward to the Government of Spain and the representatives of the South American Republics which are engaged in the war with that power, seems likely to be productive of beneficent results. The proposal to hold a Conference at Washington with a view to the consideration and adjustment of matters in dispute between the parties, has been accepted in behalf of Spain, and, it is understood, will also be accepted by the other belligerents. The suggested Conference, then, will certainly be held, and, with or without the further intervention of our Government, we may expect that the war which has for some time crippled the commerce and imperilled the safety of the allied Republics will be brought to an end. An armistice will take place pending the results of the Conference, and the good offices of the President are available in the event of failure on the part of the plenipotentiaries to arrange the terms of peace.

Both the resolutions of Congress and the proceedings of the Department of State have a wider significance than may immediately appear. Originating in a desire to promote the interest of sister Republics, they are indicative of the controlling influence which the United States are gradually acquiring in matters pertaining to the American continent. The moral support given by this country to the Republic of Mexico has sufficed to terminate the French occupation. And though the sympathy we entertain for the Republics engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Spain has not taken, and in the nature of things cannot take, the form of force, its expression by our Government is producing a very marked effect. It suspends the war at once, with a fair prospect of terminating it on a basis of lasting peace. The manner in which the influence of the United States is being thus exercised is legitimate and unobjectionable. Without putting forward any abstract pretension, without assuming controverted authority, or wounding the pride of another nation by the gratuitous affirmation of abstract doctrine, we are laying the foundation of a far-reaching influence. The wise use of events as they arise is enabling us to establish the prestige this nation is entitled to as the great arbiter in questions relating to the Western hemisphere. Assured of the hearty concurrence of the lesser Republics, we may hope that the quiet but persistent pursuit of this policy will gradually lead to the establishment of an American political system—a system framed with exclusive reference to existing circumstances, and securing to every part of the continent the uninterrupted management of its own concerns. Of this system the United States will be the central figure, the main source of its strength and the guiding spirit of its movement.

The tendency to such a state of things is recognized in Europe, where the inability of distant Governments to deal with political emergencies, international in their character, on this continent, has for years been proclaimed by leading publicists. In 1858 the London *Times* deprecated the then projected interference of France, Spain, and England in the affairs of Mexico, on the ground that any interference short of absolute control would operate mischievously. To interfere in any way, the *Times* contended, would be to "work injustice to existing private interests," without solving satisfactorily the problem of order and government in Mexico. Effective interference, it was admitted, would be that which the United States alone could render. In this respect, English opinion has gone ahead of opinion in this country. We have never proceeded further than a proposition for a protectorate over Mexico, while England has again and again urged upon us Mexican absorption, avowedly for the reason that Europe is powerless in all that relates to internal administration on this side of the Atlantic. The doctrine was practically reaffirmed by England and Spain when, with wise forecast, they broke loose, in the opening of 1862, at Soledad, from the tripartite treaty of the previous September. France accepts the same conclusion by its withdrawal from Mexican soil. Everywhere in Europe the principle is tacitly conceded that the monarchies of the Old World have neither right nor power to mould the policy, direct the Government, or regulate the trade of American States. The dawn of a political system peculiar to this continent, with the United States as the chief regulating power, is already in effect admitted.

How readily Spain indorses the conclusion, and avails herself of the opportunity of terminating its war with Chili, is proved by its prompt acceptance of the overture embodied in Mr. Seward's circular. The conference it suggests will be important on account of what it foreshadows, as well as because of its immediate advantages.

### The Southern Press on the New Law of Reconstruction.

*From the Herald.*

With Beauregard's bombardment of Fort Sumter, one of the most remarkable and radical revolutions in the history of the human race was inaugurated in the Rebel Confederate States. The full import and consequences of this revolution have just been officially proclaimed in the new law of Southern reconstruction. With all the warnings that had been given them, however, touching their scornful rejection, from Virginia to Texas, of the pending Constitutional amendment, this new law, with its sweeping and decisive exactions, seems to have fallen upon the leading politicians of those States like an unexpected calamity. It appears to have created something of that consternation among them which followed that terrible march of Sherman through South Carolina. They are disappointed, confounded, and excited to a high pitch of impotent wrath; but the scales are falling from their eyes, and they are beginning to realize and recognize the fixed facts and the necessities of their situation.

The Richmond journals, in near *rapport* with the progress of events at Washington, have for some days past been wholly absorbed with this astounding ultimatum of a radical Congress. One of them compares it with the "Domesday Boke" of William the Conqueror; but the wrathful editor, after showing how the English people, by submission to the law of necessity, survived that invasion and the revolution of Cromwell and that which expelled James the Second, counsels the same policy to the South. Another of the Richmond journals harps away through three columns upon the atrocities of this "bill of attainder against nine millions of people," but at the end advises the responsible people of Virginia to accept the situation and proceed to action, in order to save the State from seizure by radicals and negroes. A Petersburg paper, of the Rebel type, says "the South will accept the slavery under Sherman's bill. A thousand straws show how the current is setting. No hazard now in the prediction that ere sixty days have passed a majority of the Southern States will voluntarily have conformed to the new order of things."

The special offense, however, which appears to have most deeply wounded the leading organs of Richmond, is the advice of submission to the law volunteered by an officious Copperhead journal of New York. The Southern response to this advice is that it was not asked and is not wanted; that from 1861 to 1865, in all that the Southern people saw, "there was as greedy a palm for bounty money among the Northern Democrats as among the Republicans, while, with a few exceptions, the protests that came from the Democratic leaders had the tone rather of a whine for office and power than the heroic ring of men ready to die sooner than be made slaves of." Just so; and yet the South has been the willing victim to the false promises and delusions of the Copperhead leaders and organs of the helpless Northern Democracy from 1861 to 1867.

But what is the prospect among the people of the South? Their case is progressing "as well as could be expected." Their astonished and infuriated leaders of the old pre-Adamite school are raving that the destruction of their institutions is complete, that the Constitution has become a mockery, that the Union is destroyed forever, that they are under the terrors of an absolute despotism, and all that; but still there is a prevailing undercurrent in favor of submission to Congress, not only from the law of necessity, but for reasons of sound policy and common sense. Wall street is impressed with the fact, in the decline of gold since the passage of this bill. Wall street recognizes it as a settlement which, instead of turning the world upside down, will turn the South right side up. Delicate and shaky as is the machinery of our present financial system, sensitive as it has become to the slightest touch from passing political events, the passage of this sweeping reconstruction bill has not shaken it, but has strengthened it. This Southern settlement makes the retention or removal of President Johnson a secondary matter. We presume that he will be given a reasonable margin in reference to the execution of this law and other laws, and that in seeing them "faithfully executed" he will be no more disturbed.

The people of the ten excluded States are naturally in a state of excitement and perturbation. Two hundred years of the teachings, distinctions, castes and prejudices, laws and usages of African slavery naturally produce a violent Southern recoil against negro suffrage, even at this late day. But stern necessity will teach a people how to move mountains and shut out the sea; and the necessities of the ruling Southern white class are already leading them to this dreaded concession of negro suffrage. Why should they hesitate when they can turn it to the greatest advantages for both races, socially and industrially, and in behalf of the political interests of the South in Congress and in the Federal Administration? It seems only yesterday that our armies, while fighting for the Union, were instructed to protect Rebels in their slave property. We have crossed the Red Sea, the Wilderness, and the Jordan, and have entered into the Promised Land since that last trial under the bondage of Egpyt. President Johnson as Moses was left behind on Mount Nebo, and "Old Thad. Stevens" as Joshua is no great shakes, but he must do until we can get a better.

The ten excluded Rebel States, unlike the revolting ten tribes of Israel, will not be ultimately lost, but will be reclaimed. The work of reclamation now begins. It will be carried out, and then we shall have a new Union, a new epoch of national power and prosperity, overshadowing that which passed away with slavery, and a new organization of parties on the bank question, the tariff, taxes, retrenchment, and the negro vote. This balance of power in the South may be gained for the South, and in order thus to gain it no time should be lost.

### The Victory of Congress.

*From the Independent.*

The great event of this week is the victory of Congress over the President in the passage, by more than the requisite two-thirds majority in both Houses, of the "Act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and the "Act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices." The vote upon the first was, in the House, yeas 135, nays 48; in the Senate, yeas 38, nays 10. The second was passed in the Senate by yeas 35, nays 11; in the House by yeas 131, nays 37. It is the first time, we believe, in the history of the Government, that a President has failed in a deliberate attempt to control the action of Congress by means of Executive patronage. To the Thirty-ninth Congress belongs the honor of a victory over Executive usurpation and intrigue, not less important than the victory of Grant over the forces of the Rebellion. The people will gladly forget the mistakes and shortcomings of a body whose incorruptible fidelity to the principles of justice and equality has preserved them from the untold calamities that must inevitably have followed the consummation of the President's policy. It is the duty of the President immediately to assign a military commander to each of the five districts into which the Rebel States are divided, and to detail a sufficient force to enable such commanders to perform their duties and enforce their authority in their respective districts. Any failure on his part to perform the duties enjoined by the law, any attempt to evade or nullify its provisions, will certainly lead to his impeachment by the Fortieth Congress. Reverdy Johnson voted for the bill after as he did before the veto; and in doing so he took occasion to say that he was glad to see from the public prints of the South, and to be informed by many of the leading men in that part of the country, that it was the purpose of the Southern States to organize under this bill. They were, he said, "taking lessons from experience." In other words, Mr. Johnson believes that the South will consent to the enfranchisement of the negroes and the disfranchisement of the leaders in the Rebellion, as the only means of regaining her place in Congress and the Electoral College. The *World*, we observe, advises the South, if she means to submit at all, to do so "promptly enough to prevent the radicals getting control of the new State organizations. The planters," it says, "can control the negro vote if they begin in season; and, by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends at the North elect the next President, and rescue the Government from radical domineering and insolence." To this complexion it has come at last! The Tenure of Office bill makes it impossible for the President to remove faithful and competent officers, and fill their places with his tools. He must procure the advice and concurrence of the Senate before he can remove any officer, even a member of his own Cabinet. The "bread and butter" argument, by which he vainly attempted to demoralize the Republican party, is no longer available. Henceforth he must walk in a narrow path, walled in on both sides by Congressional enactments, not to be disregarded with impunity. Thus does a liberty-loving, loyal nation protect itself from the treachery of a faithless Executive! Impeachment is the step next in order.


Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c., can be cured by using DR. WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.

The Testimony of persons that have used it, a sufficient voucher for the truth of our remarks.

Dr. WM. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—I have been suffering with a sore throat, off and on, for the last three years. I was recommended by a friend to try your TAR SYRUP. I was reconvinced, and after taking a half bottle, I was entirely relieved.

MARY CALDWELL, 1032 Sansom St.

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1864.

WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP

This is to certify, that I have used WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP, for Consumption, and it gave me relief after I had tried every thing else, and they did not help me.

Respectfully yours,

THOMAS WINMILL.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1864.

CURES COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. W. WRIGHT.—Dear Sir:—My children were ill; one first one, then a babe of six months, suffered greatly from Croup. I tried several kinds of medicine, which failed to relieve them, when I was persuaded to try your

TAR SYRUP,

which effected a cure in a few days. I have recommended it to some of my friends, and in all cases it gives entire satisfaction.

E. E. THOMAS, 136 S. Sixth Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1864.

Sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, KROMER'S, No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

WILL REMOVE TO THIS LOCATION

As soon as the extensive alterations now making will allow.

His stock of

WHITE GOODS, LACE VEILS, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.,

Is offered at prices to insure its being closed out at

No. 1024 CHESNUT St.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

STEARNS, WHITNEY & BRIDGES,

No. 327 CHESNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

CAST-IRON WATER AND STEAM PIPE

Of all sizes; also Fittings for the same, at the lowest market rates. Extensive machinery has been prepared, and we are now ready to furnish this pipe to any amount at short notice. Also general Railroad and Steamboat supplies. 1 23 3m

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

*MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN*

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1 25 3m CORNER OF RACE.

LOST.

LOST OR DESTROYED—A CERTIFICATE OF STOCK OF THE DELAWARE DIVISION CANAL COMPANY, No. 1494, in name of JAY COOKE & Co., for twenty-eight shares, dated June 7, 1862, having been lost or destroyed, application has been made to the Company for its renewal.

All persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. 2 22 fus8

STOLEN, ON THE 8TH INST., CERTIFICATE No. 2226 of Delaware Division Canal Company, dated October 25, 1866, for fifty shares stock in name of Annie L. Atlee; also, Certificate No. 251 of Maryland Gold Mining Company, dated August 31, 1865, for 100 shares stock in name of Edwin A. Atlee.

EDWIN A. ATLEE, No. 44 N. FIFTH Street.

2 22 fus8

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

MARVIN'S PATENT

ARE THE BEST.

ALWAYS FIRE-PROOF. ALWAYS DRY.

MOBILE TEST.

FEBRUARY 13, 1867.

"Our Marvin's Patent Safe, a No. 9, double-door, stood the severest test in the large fire of Saturday night. It fell from the second floor, and was exposed to an INTENSE HEAT, FANNED BY A STIFF NORTH WIND. The exterior iron frame-work melted in several places, yet the inside is not touched. We were pleased on opening it to find every thing ALL RIGHT. We have every confidence in the Fire-Proof Safes made by Marvin & Co.

"WHITFIELD & BILLING."

EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

MARVIN & CO.

No. 721 CHESTNUT St., (Masonic Hall,)

And No. 265 BROADWAY, New York.

House Safes, for Plate and Jewelry
Bankers' Steel Chests.
Second-hand Safes of all makers.
Safes exchanged on liberal terms. [2 23 stuth3m
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted.
SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

COAL.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

J. A. WILSON'S

(Successor to W. L. Foulk.)

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

FAMILY COAL YARD

NO. 1517 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILA.

Attention is called to my HONEY BROOK LEHIGH and RE-BROKEN SCHUYLKILL, both superior and unsurpassed Coal.
Coal and Preparations best in the city. 9 25 6m

R. W. PATRICK & CO.

NO. 304 N. BROAD ST.,

DEALERS IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL

HAZLETON, MAHANOY, EAGLE VEIN, AN RE-BROKEN STOVE,

Always on hand, under cover, and free from DIRT SLATE. [8 25 smwfm

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS (FLAT OR STEEP) COVERED WITH JOHN'S ENGLISH ROOFING CLOTH, And coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water-proof. LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years. LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with liquid which becomes as hard as slate. TIN, COPPER, ZINC, or IRON coated with Liquid Gutta Percha at small expense. Cost ranging from one to two cents per square foot. Old Board or Shingle Roofs ten cents per square foot, all complete Materials constantly on hand and for sale by the PHILADELPHIA AND PENNSYLVANIA ROOFING COMPANY. GEORGE HOBART, No. 230 N. FOURTH Street. 11 2 6m

ROOFING.

OLD SHINGLE ROOFS, FLAT OR STEEP COVERED WITH GUTTA PERCHA ROOFING-CLOTH, and coated with LIQUID GUTTA PERCHA PAINT, making them perfectly water proof.

LEAKY GRAVEL ROOFS repaired with Gutta Percha Paint, and warranted for five years.

LEAKY SLATE ROOFS coated with Liquid Gutta Percha Paint, which becomes as hard as slate.

For TIN, COPPER, ZINC, and IRON ROOFS this Paint is the *ne plus ultra* of all other protection. It forms a perfectly impervious covering, completely resists the action of the weather, and constitutes a thorough protection against leaks by rust or otherwise. Price only from one to two cents per square foot.

TIN and GRAVEL ROOFING done at the shortest notice.

Material constantly on hand and for sale by the MAMMOTH ROOFING COMPANY.
BUCKLESS & EVERETT,
1 21 6m No. 302 GREEN Street.

CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at

L. V. HELMOLD'S
11 8 Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street.
Three doors above Walnut.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street.

City and country trade solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. 2 11 1m

EDWARD DUNN,

(Late of the Firm of FAHY & BRO.)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER.

Glazing, Graining, Gilding etc.

No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
2 Philadelphia.

REMOVAL.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4 PRUNE Street.—DREER & SEARS, formerly at Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, Silver, and Copper. Old Gold and Silver bought.
January 1, 1867. 1 19 3m

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness.

SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO.,
9 12 Nos. 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N NINTH Street, above Market.—E. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspenders, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 1 2 6

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE FIFTH PAGE.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the lobbies and ante-rooms were well filled.

*Select Branch.*—President Sperling was in the Chair.

A petition for the paving of Mount Vernon and Wallace streets was referred, as were a communication relative to the leasing of the mansion at Fairmount and a petition for water pipe in School lane, presented by C. Thompson Jones, Esq.

Mr Hodgdon, from the Committee on Water, offered a report and ordinance permitting the laying of water pipe in Twenty-third, Harrison and other streets. It was agreed to.

Mr. Bumm offered an ordinance appropriating $750 for insuring the new Court-house.

Mr. Bumm remarked that the city should be, at least, as careful of its interests as a private individual would be.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr Ritchie offered an ordinance appropriating $4200 toward the purchase of a lot of ground on the north side of Christian street, near Grover street, Third ward, for school purposes. It was passed.

Mr. Stokely offered an ordinance discharging from the consideration of a batch of petitions for bounty the Committee on Defence and Protection. Passed.

Mr. Hodgdon, for the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, reported as follows:

March 1—By cash balance in Treasury, $1,206,416

Thus distributed:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the payment of interest on city loans, | 659,234 |
| For the payment of sinking fund securities, | 220,746 |
| For the payment of warrants and sundry claims, | 326,435 |
| | $1,206,416 |

Of the above sum of $326,435 three hundred thousand dollars have been paid off, leaving balance to pay warrants, $26,435.

The bill authorizing the erection of new public buildings for the accommodation of the public records and the public offices was taken up. It had been made the special order of the day at 4 o'clock.

The bill was read.

Mr. Stokely moved that it be referred to a special joint committee of five members from each Chamber.

Mr. Bumm said that he had drawn the bill by instruction of the joint committee already appointed. It had met their hearty approval, and was signed by all of them. The necessity for new public buildings was conceded by every one. To recapitulate the arguments in their favor would be superfluous. He assented, however, to the motion. The locality of the new public buildings he would leave to the people. His only object was to provide ome place in which the city archives could be preserved.

The reference was made accordingly.

A bill to authorize the leasing of certain coal mines belonging to the city, in Schuylkill county, at 30 cents royalty per ton of coal mined, was agreed to.

The Common Council ordinance "to promote the public health," relative to making connections with sewers, was agreed to with some trifling amendments.

A resolution instructing the Clerk to purchase a copy Zeigler's Manual for each member was passed. Adjourned.

*Common Branch.*—President Marcer was in the chair.

Mr. Franciscus presented a petition of citizens on Haverford street, for paving the same. Mr. Shoemaker one for a culvert on Sixth street, from Brown to Parrish. Mr. Smith one for the repaving of Green street, between Broad and Fifteenth; as also Wallace and Mount Vernon; also for a fire-alarm box on the line of Green street. Mr. Hetzel, a remonstrance against changing the name of Prune street to Locust. Mr. Dillon a similar paper. Mr. Franciscus one of opposite import. Mr. Hetzel, a remonstrance against the change of the place of voting in the Eighth precinct of the Twenty-third ward. Mr. Earnest, a petition for the paving of Lettery street, in the Nineteenth ward. Mr. Billington, a petition for the paving of Cadberry avenue, from Columbia to Montgomery avenue. Mr. Simpson, a petition for grading certain streets in the Twenty-first ward. Mr. Vaukirk, for water pipe in Church and Sellers streets. These were all referred to the regular committees.

The Chamber adjourned on Thursday week on the Select Council resolution of request to the Legislature, presented in that Chamber by Colonel Page. This was, therefore, the first business for yesterday. It came from Select Council in the following form, requesting the Legislature to enact a supplement to the Consolidation act, as follows:

Section 1. That Councils shall fix the rate and levy all the taxes now authorized by law within the limits of the said city and county upon the assessed value of the property, in such sum as shall be sufficient to meet all the expenses (including interest on funded debt) of the city government for the year for which the same shall have been levied.

Section 2. That no salary of any officer elected or to be elected, according to the provisions of the act to which this is supplemental, by the qualified voters of the said city, or of any of the officers, heads of departments or employes of the city, shall be increased by any ordinance or ordinances to take effect during the time for which he shall have been elected, appointed or employed.

Section 3. That it shall not be lawful for said Councils at any time to pass an ordinance, or by other means provide for the payment of any money or compensation for extra services rendered by any of the city officers (whether elective or appointed) in the discharge of their duties.

Section 4. That no person holding any office of trust, profit, or emolument under the city government, or in any department thereof, or in the Gas Trust, or in any other trust in which the said city or the Councils have an interest, or over which the said Councils exercise a control or supervision, shall be eligible as a member of Councils, nor shall any member or members of Councils be eligible to any such office, trust, or appointment. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall apply to Directors or Controllers of the Public Schools.

Section 5. That each member of City Councils shall be sworn or affirmed to support the Constitution of the United States and of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania; that he will not, during his term of office, accept or receive any gratuity, gift, money, property, compensation, commission or profit whatever for his services, either as Councilman or as a member of any committee thereof, and that he will not be interested, directly or indirectly, in any sale to or contract for supplying the city with work, labor or merchandise of any kind, or in any such contract or contracts in which the said city may be a party, and in all respects to discharge his duties with fidelity; the said oath to be administered by the presiding officer of each branch of the said City Councils.

Section 6. That all officers elected by Councils, heads of departments and clerks therein, shall, before entering upon their duties, subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the Mayor, that he or they will not at any time during his or their term of office or appointment, be directly or indirectly interested in any sale to, or contract for supplies to be furnished to said city, or to any department or trust under the control or supervision of Councils, or receive any gratuity, money, or property whatsoever, by reason of such sale or contract, or take any fee beyond that prescribed by law.

Section 7. That no member of the Legislature, or officer thereof, shall be eligible to any office under the city government or in any department thereof, or any appointment therein or connected therewith.

Section 8. That the Presidents of Select and Common Councils, or either of them or the Chairman of any special or joint committee appointed by them, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue subpœnas for witnesses, and require the production for inspection and examination, of any books, papers, documents and vouchers, to examine said witnesses under oath or affirmation; and in case of neglect or refusal on the part of any witness or witnesses to appear or be in the service of any such subpœna, the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia county shall, upon proof of such service, issue an attachment, compelling the appearance of such witness or witnesses. When any witness or witnesses shall appear, but refuse to testify before the said Presidents or Chairmen of committees, or either or any of them, he or they shall report the same to the said Court of Common Pleas, whereupon the said Court shall commit the said witness or witnesses for contempt, and impose such fine as in its discretion shall seem meet.

Section 9. That it shall be lawful for any member of said Councils to enter into any contract, either in his own name or in the name of any other person in his service or interest, for the construction of any building, schoolhouse, bridge, sewer, or other structure, or for the furnishing of supplies or material of any kind whatsoever to the said city or any department thereof, or to the Gas Trust.

Mr. Simpson moved to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

The question was debated by Mr. Harper, at great length, against the resolution.

Mr. Hetzell and Mr. Littleton addressed the Chamber in favor of the measure.

At half-past four a vote was reached, and the indefinite postponement of the resolution was defeated, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Armstrong, Bardsley, Calhoun, Hancock, Harrison, Mactague, Oram, Simpson, Stockham, Vankirk—10.

Nays—Messrs. Allison, Barnes, Billington, Conrow, Dillon, Driesbach, Earnest, Evans, Franciscus, Haney, Harper, Hensey, Hetzell, Kennedy, Littleton, P. Martin, J. C. Martin, W. D. Martin, Mershon, Milton, Myers, Ogden, O'Neill, Palmer, Ray, Shane, Shoemaker, Smith, Stokes, Thomson, Wagner and Marcer. (President)—21.

A motion of Mr. Wagner to strike out the proviso in reference to Directors or Controllers of Public Schools (see Section 4) was voted down.

Mr. Harper asked leave to withdraw the amendment he offered at the last meeting. Permission was granted.

The resolution was then agreed to in its original form, the vote finally being:

Yeas—Messrs. Allison, Barnes, Billington, Calhoun, Colehower, Conrow, Dillon, Driesbach, Franciscus, Haney, Hensey, Hetzell, Kennedy, J. C. Mather, W. D. Martin, Milton, Myers, O'Neill, Ray, Shoemaker, Smith, Stokes, Thomson, Wagner, and Marcer—President—26.

Nays—Messrs. Armstrong, Bardsley, Earnest, Evans, Hancock, Harper, Harrison, Mactague, Marshall, Ogden, Oram, Palmer, Shane, Simpson, Stockham, Vankirk and Willets—17.

Mr. Hetzell moved to call up the appropriation bill for the building of a house of correction.

This was talked over and postponed until next Thursday, at 4 o'clock, when it is the order of the day.

Select Council bill to lease a portion of the Girard coal land to James J. Conner was ratified.

So, also, were the Select Council amendments to the sewerage bill.

Mr. Simpson moved to suspend the rule requiring the Chamber to adjourn, but the Chamber refused.

Select Council bills relative to the purchase of the Northern Liberty Gas Works; remonstrating against a city railway on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets; to make appropriations to the Board of School Control, and to purchase lots in the Twenty-third and Twenty-seventh wards, were concurred in.

When the resolution to discharge the Committee of Law from the consideration of a resolution requesting George L. Young, Trustee of the Gas Works, to resign, came up.

Mr. Hetzell moved to amend by striking out all after the word resolved, and substituting a request to Mr. Young to resign.

Mr. Marcer ruled the amendment out of order, as irrelevant to the subject.

The Committee were discharged.

Select Council bills to increase the special committee on the purchase of the Gas Works; to purchase a lot of ground on north side of Carpenter west of Sixth street; to purchase contiguous lots in the Third ward; to appoint two attorneys to take charge of the suit against the city in the Supreme Court about Girard lands, and to appropriate $15.0 to the Girard Estates, were concurred in.

The resolution of respect to the memory of Prof. Bache was postponed.

The resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Water Department to appoint a commission to survey the Schuylkill and analyze the water was defeated.

Messrs. Ray and Bardsley were added to the committee on purchase of the Gas Works.

The securities of George Keyser, Register of Water, were approved. Adjourned.

BURGLARIES AND SAFE BREAKINGS.—Last Wednesday night the store of Messrs. Thompson, Clark & Young, tea dealers, Nos. 130 and 132 South Front street, and also No. 134, occupied by Messrs. Fuller & Sutterly, were entered. An attempt was made to bore a piece out of a rear basement door at No. 132, but a lining of sheet-iron prevented the rogues from passing through. A jimmy was then applied, and the fastening gave way. The rogues ascended to the first floor and commenced operations upon the fire-proof, built in the wall. This they opened with very little trouble. The bolt of the lock shoots into an iron jamb, which is against the brick work. All the fellows did was to cut away the brick opposite the lock, and then drive the bolt back by means of a hammer and punch. The fire-proof in No. 130, there being communication between the stores, was opened in precisely the same manner, and both safes ransacked. Little of value was obtained in either. The application of a jimmy to the rear door of No. 134 started the fastenings, and the bolts above and below yielded. Here there is a fire-proof in the wall similar to those in the other stores, and Messrs. Miller & Sutterley keep a small fire-proof, and thus thought the proof-safe inside of it. An opening into the fire-proof was effected as at Nos. 130 and 132, and then the rogues set to work to open the small safe. This they accomplished by forcing off the door-style, in doing which they bent the iron, three-eighths of an inch thick, until it formed a right angle. Very considerable power must have been required to effect this. They then broke away enough of the door to enable them to reach the bolts of the combination lock, and as soon as they uncovered them they were forced back. Everything in both safes were then examined; books and papers were thrown out upon the floor, and a rigid search made for money. All the thieves got was about eighty dollars. They secured, in addition, and carried off, two one hundred dollar coupon bonds of Cumberland county, N. J., numbered 343 and 344. They evidently left both stores in the way they entered, by the rear. Messrs. Thompson & Co.'s store was broken into, and the fire-proof blown open, about three years ago.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION.—The citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey can have no better channel through which their charities can reach the poor in the State of Georgia than the American Union Commission. It was organized in Philadelphia in October, 1865, since which time it has faithfully appropriated the moneys and clothing intrusted to its care in the work of education and relief of bodily necessities. The ladies the Commission has sent to that State as teachers regularly visit the families, and are conversant with the suffering that exists among them; and are, therefore, the best possible agents through which the gifts of the benevolent can find the most needy and deserving objects of relief. If our citizens wish to co-operate with other portions of the country in the work of saving lives at the South, they have the organization in their midst adapted to the purpose, and proffering its aid.

Money or clothing will be thankfully received at the office of the Tract Society, No. 1210 Chesnut street.

Samuel V. Merrick, President.

Vice-Presidents—Major-General George G. Meade, Hon. Morton McMichael, John Welsh, L. Montgomery Bond, B. D. Stewart, Hon. James Pollock.

Joseph Parker, Secretary; William Struthers, Treasurer; Chairman Executive Committee, D. C. McCammon; Collecting Agent, Rev. James Boggs.

ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL.—James Gallagher, aged thirty-five years, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday afternoon, having his head badly cut. James was under the influence of liquor, and fell at the corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, his head coming in contact with the curb-stone.

James Casley, twenty-three years of age; while on his way to the city, via Pennsylvania Railroad, stepped off the train near Lancaster, and fell through a bridge, a distance of about forty feet, badly injuring himself. He was brought to the city and taken to the hospital. He resided in Cherry street, between Third and Fourth streets.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Last evening, whilst Terrence Matthews was pushing a small handcart in Sixth street, below Chesnut, he was knocked down and severely injured about the head by a man who was driving a horse attached to a small wagon at a furious rate down Sixth street. The injured man was conveyed to the Dispensary; where his wounds were dressed. The driver of the vehicle pursued his way at a rapid speed, and when at Sixth and Barclay streets the wagon broke down. The driver made good his escape, while the horse and wagon were taken in charge by the police.

NUMBER OF WATER RENTS ISSUED.—During the last year 4240 permits for water were issued, of which number 1203 were for dwellings; 526 for baths; 526 for washpaves; 272 for water closets; 344 for basins and sinks; 87 for steam engines; 174 for distilleries; 9 for breweries; 87 for stables; 2 for churches; 26 for fountains; 53 for hotels and bars; and 8 for skating parks.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY

SUN RISES.....6'24 MOON RISES.....8'39
SUN SETS.....5'39 HIGH WATER.....3'33

To find High Water at Lewes, Del., deduct one hour from the above.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| City of Cork | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 16 |
| Wm. Penn | London | New York | Feb. 16 |
| Bosphorus | Liverpool | Philada | Feb. 19 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 19 |
| Borussia | Hamburg | New York | Feb. 20 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 20 |
| N. American | Liverpool | Portland | Feb. 21 |
| Iowa | Glasgow | New York | Feb. 22 |
| Cuba | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 24 |
| C. of Limerick | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 23 |
| Hecla | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 26 |
| C. of Boston | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 27 |
| America | Southampton | New York | Feb. 27 |
| Denmark | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 27 |
| Nova Scotian | Liverpool | Portland | Feb. 28 |
| Ville de Paris | Havre | New York | Feb. 28 |
| Africa | Liverpool | Boston | Mar. 2 |
| Edinburgh | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 2 |
| Delaware | Liverpool | Philada | Mar. 20 |
| Great Eastern | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 20 |
| Ottawa | Antwerp | New York | Mar. 23 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cella | New York | London | Mar. 9 |
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Mar. 9 |
| C. of Antwerp | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Deutschland | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Louisiana | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 9 |
| Asia | Boston | Liverpool | Mar. 13 |
| Kangaroo | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 13 |
| Aleppo | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 13 |
| Wm. Penn | New York | London | Mar. 16 |
| Tarifa | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 16 |
| Fulton | New York | Havre | Mar. 16 |
| The Queen | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 16 |
| Iowa | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 16 |
| C. of Boston | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 16 |
| City of Cork | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 20 |
| Cuba | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 20 |
| America | New York | Havre | Mar. 21 |
| Denmark | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 23 |
| C. of Baltimore | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 23 |
| Caledonia | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 23 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Mar. 27 |
| Africa | Boston | Liverpool | Mar. 27 |
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | Mar. 30 |
| Merrimac | New York | Havre | Mar. 30 |
| Atalanta | New York | London | Mar. 30 |
| Erin | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 30 |
| Austria | New York | Liverpool | April 3 |
| Europe | New York | Havre | April 6 |
| Atlantic | New York | Bremen | April 6 |
| China | Boston | Liverpool | April 10 |
| Ottawa | New York | Antwerp | April 13 |
| Bellona | New York | London | April 13 |
| Arago | New York | Havre | April 13 |
| Havana | New York | Havre | April 17 |
| St. Laurent | New York | Havre | April 20 |
| Baltic | New York | Bremen | April 20 |
| Mississippi | New York | Havre | April 27 |
| Fulton | New York | Havre | May 11 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Jacinto | New York | Savannah | Mar. 9 |
| Tybee | New York | Galveston | Mar. 9 |
| Monterey | New York | New Orleans | Mar. 9 |
| Moro Castle | New York | Havana | Mar. 9 |
| San Francisco | New York | Greytown | Mar. 9 |
| H. Hudson | Philada | Havana | Mar. 9 |
| Mayflower | Philada | Washington | Mar. 9 |
| Alexandria | Philada | Richmond | Mar. 9 |
| Saxon | Philada | Boston | Mar. 9 |
| H. Chauncy | New York | Aspinwall | Mar. 11 |
| H. Livingston | New York | Savannah | Mar. 14 |
| Great Republic | Pittsburg | New Orleans | Mar. 14 |
| Juniata | Philada | New Orleans | Mar. 16 |
| Mariposa | New York | New Orleans | Mar. 16 |
| Eagle | New York | Havana | Mar. 16 |
| Ocean Queen | New York | Aspinwall | Mar. 21 |
| Guiding Star | New York | Rio Janeiro | Mar. 22 |
| Corsica | New York | Havana | Mar. 23 |
| Santiago de Cuba | New York | Greytown | Mar. 30 |
| Colorado | San Fran | Yokohama, etc | April 3 |
| N. America | New York | Brazil | April 22 |
| S. America | New York | Brazil | May 22 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Sl'r R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Alliance, Kelly, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, etc., to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. 4th inst., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, passed steamship Ashland, steering S.

Br. barque Emily and Ada, Swasey, 1 day from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.*

LEWES, Del., March 7—P. M.—Barques Telegraph, from Boston; Ann Lovett, from Bermuda; and brig Brilliant, from Cardenas, left the Breakwater to-day for Philadelphia. Barques Sea Eagle, for Cardenas; Roanoke, for Laguayra; Sam Sheppard, for Cienfuegos; brigs J. R. Kirby, for Trinidad; Let Her Be, for Barbadoes; Sarah, for Nevitas; and schr Carrie Douglass, for Ponce, P. R.; all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Brig James Crosby, from Cienfuegos for New York; schrs W. L. Emerson, from Hampton Roads for Providence; Mary Collins, from Kingston, Ja., for New York; Horatio Nichols, from Cedar Keys for do.; and Mary, from Philadelphia for Boston. Wind NE., and stormy.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Tuttle, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savannah 4th inst. Experienced heavy gales from the S.SE. to W.; off Cape Hatteras hove to for 12 hours, in consequence of a heavy cross sea; experienced very heavy southwesterly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Virginia, Smithers, hence, at Norfolk 5th instant.

Barque A. M. Nell, Edwards, from Bremen, at Swansea 18th ult.

Brig Alice McLeod, Cook, hence for Rotterdam, was reloading at Newport 5th inst.

Schr Little Rock, Richmond, hence, at Baltimore 6th inst.

Schrs W. W. Pharo, Allen, and Fannie, Shaw, hence, was off the bar, Charleston, yesterday.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 5th inst.

Schr Salem, hence for Cuba, was spoken 24th ult., lat. 26 41, lon. 71 05, out 10 days—so reported.

Schrs L. Peterson, English, and Richmond, hence, at Charleston yesterday.

Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 6th inst.

Schr Ruby, Cobb, hence, at Ponce 15th ult.

Schr M. R. Sampson, Sampson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Mobile 2d inst.

Schr H. Carter, Beiford, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Captain Benjamin Baker arrived at New Bedford on Wednesday evening from Tarpaulin Cove, where he left at 11 A. M. Reports schr M. B. Manony, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported ashore in Tarpaulin Cove, bilged. Schr Frolic and sloop Emma Jane were there from Holmes' Hole, with the Monohansett's steam-pump—and coal was being taken out in order to get the pump in the hold to pump her out.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The pilot of the barque James E. Brett, Mr. Thompson, complains that the buoy put by the Government upon Luddington Rock, a few years ago, has been removed, and that there is nothing there at the present time to indicate where the sunken rocks lay.

MEDITERRANEAN—*Time Signals at Genoa.*—Official information has been received that, from the first day of January, 1867, the following time signals would be exhibited from the new observatory in the old Fort of St. George, at Genoa:—

First. A red flag will be hoisted on a mast on the eastern corner of the piazza of the observatory, as a preparatory signal, fifteen minutes before mean noon.

Second. The flag will be replaced by a red ball with a white horizontal band round the middle at thirty seconds before mean noon.

Third. The ball will drop precisely at mean noon, at the meridian of the observatory. The observatory is in lon. 8 55 21 E. of Greenwich, in time 0h. 35m. 41 4s. The observatory is visible from all parts of the harbor.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of THOMAS M. ZELL, deceased.

The petition of ANNIE ZELL, widow of said decedent, having been filed, claiming to retain the personal property mentioned and appraised in the schedule thereto annexed, of the value of $229'50, according to the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and the supplements thereto. Notice is hereby given that the same will be approved by the Court on Saturday, the 9th day of March, 1867, unless exceptions thereto be filed.

WILLIAM S. PRICE,
Attorney for Petitioner.

Philadelphia, February 21, 1867. 2 22 29-5 8 4t*

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATES,

Warranted superior to any others in use.

**LIGHT! NOISELESS!! DURABLE!!!**

Cannot be broken by falling, and

**NEVER BECOME GLOSSY.**

These Slates have been unanimously adopted by the Board of Control for use in the Public Schools in Philadelphia, and also by the school authorities of Baltimore and Washington. Also

PEIRCE'S PATENT SLATE SURFACE.

The only Patent Stone Surface for blackboards now before the public. Warranted to give satisfaction.

J. NEWTON PEIRCE & CO.,
No. 427 N. ELEVENTH Street.

CAUTION.—Beware of the Imitation Books and Pasteboard Slates offered by agents, and which are made to resemble in appearance our slated goods. The genuine are all either labelled on the back, or the package is labelled and marked, Patented February 10, 1863. 1 4 fmwsm rp

## MEDICAL.

### FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

FURNITURE,

Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc, etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
3 1] N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

**A. S. ROBINSON,**

**French Plate Looking-Glasses,**

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

**Manufacturer of all kinds of**

**LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.**

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 18]

DR. J. S. ROSE'S ALTERATIVE.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

If you have corrupt, disordered, or vitiated blood, you are sick all over. It may appear as pimples, sores, or as some active disease, or it may only make you feel languid or depressed; but you cannot have good health if your blood is impure. Dr. Rose's Alterative removes all these impurities, and is the remedy that will restore you to health.

It is unequalled for the cure of all diseases of the glands, scrofula, tubercular consumption, and all eruptions of the skin. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. DYOTT'S ITCH OINTMENT

will cure every form of itch, and is superior to any other remedy for the cure of that disagreeable and tormenting complaint. Price 25 cents. Sent per mail, 40 cents.

DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

DR. J. S. ROSE'S EXPECTORANT.

For the cure of consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, influenza, spitting of blood, bronchitis, and all diseases of the lungs.

This syrup having stood the test of many years' experience as a remedy for irritation or any inflammation of the lungs, throat, or bronchia, is acknowledged by all to be a remedy superior to any other known compound used for the relief and cure of coughs and consumption. Price $1. Sole agents.

DYOTT & CO
No. 232 North SECOND Street.

8 6 6m

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The Board of Commissioners now offer for sale TWO HUNDRED AND TWNETY THOUSAND ACRES of Agricultural College Land Scrip, being the balance of the Scrip granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's Office, at HARRISBURG, until 11 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1867.

This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres, is issued in blank, and will be transferable without endorsement or formal assignment. The blank need not be filled until the scrip is presented for location and entry, when the party holding it can fill the blank, and enter the land in his own name. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor-General On all bids for a less quantity than forty thousand acres, one-third of the purchase money must be paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners.

Harrisburg, February 27, 1867. [3 4 t4 10

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, February 4, 1867.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia, until the first day of May, 1867, inclusive (unless a satisfactory proposal should be received and accepted previously), from responsible parties desiring to contract with said Company for the establishment of a direct Line of Steamships between Philadelphia and Liverpool.

Blank forms of proposals, with detailed information, will be furnished upon application to

EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

2 7 15 1

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.**

No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14]

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets
Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND RAGGING
of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc
AGENT FOR
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.

JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

WILLIAMS. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 23 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24]

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL, DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 103 JONES Alley.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [2 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned is limited at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette.
8 10] GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

## WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC ALES, BROWN STOUT, PORTER, and CIDERS.

P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street, below Walnut, begs to call attention to the large and varied stock of goods now on hand, embracing WINES of all grades, among which are some very choice Sherries and Clarets; BRANDIES, all qualities and different vintages; WHISKIES, some very old and superior; SCOTCH ALE, BROWN STOUT, together with Jordan's celebrated TONIC ALE, now so extensively used by families, physicians, invalids, etc.

CIDERS.—Crab-apple, Champagne, and Sweet Ciders of all qualities, unsurpassed.

These goods are furnished in packages of all sizes, and will be delivered in any part of the city free of cost. 11 7]

## LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
COOPER SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.
No. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS!
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH.
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS!
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST.
SPRUCE JOIST.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11 22 6mrp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand, a large and varied assortment Building Lumber. 5 24

## CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA.
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, February 22, 1867.

In pursuance of the annexed Resolution, the following bill, entitled

"AN ORDINANCE

Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the Purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and for other purposes," is hereby published in accordance with the act of Assembly, for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE CREATING A LOAN TO PAY CERTAIN DEFICIENCIES, FOR THE PURCHASE OF THE LANSDOWNE ESTATE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow, at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, one million eight hundred thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz.:—

First. To pay deficiencies, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Second. For the purchase of the Lansdowne Estate, and improvement of the same, one hundred thousand dollars.

Third. For a House of Correction, one hundred thousand dollars.

Fourth. To pay the increase in the School Teachers' and House Cleaners' salaries, one hundred thousand dollars—for which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer.

The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificate therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars, or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mentioned, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates, and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund; which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to publish, in two daily newspapers of this city, daily, for four weeks, the Ordinance presented to the Common Council on Thursday, February 21, 1867, entitled

"An Ordinance Creating a Loan to pay certain deficiencies, for the purchase of

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. Third Street.

Price. Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1867.


### Ex-Assistant Treasurer Cisco on the Financial Situation.

THE HON. JOHN J. CISCO, late Assistant Treasurer of the United States, has published a letter upon the financial condition of the country. Mr. Cisco likens the country to a private individual, and proceeds to discuss the financial "situation" as though it were that of a prudent business man. In that case, he thinks such a man would, first of all, seek to improve his credit, so that his promises to pay should pass at a less depreciation.

Secondly. He would do all that he could to increase his ready means in cash.

Thirdly. He would take care that his income should be kept so as to equal his expenses and his payments of interest.

Fourthly. He would let his creditors see that he had a fixed, plain, and direct system of management.

In applying these principles to the Treasury, he would—First, forbid by law all sales of gold, and would have the coin retained as a reserve and guarantee fund against the future gold interest, and against the legal-tender notes, so as to enhance their value.

Secondly. He would stop all contraction of the legal-tender notes, leaving them where they are—in the pockets of the people—and taking measures as above to enhance their value.

Thirdly. He would issue no more gold-bearing bonds at present. He thinks the policy of exchanging bonds bearing 7 3-10 interest in currency for those bearing 6 per cent. interest in gold a bad one.

Fourthly. He would exchange the 7 3-10 notes, as they fall due, for others of the same character having twenty years to run, with the option of the Government to pay 6 per cent. in gold after three years.

He would fund the compound-interest notes in the same way as they fall due.

Fifthly. He would repeal all laws authorizing the issue of any class of bonds, except the 7 3-10ths above-mentioned.

Sixthly. He would make no special efforts to reduce the principal of the public debt; but would rather reduce the taxes, and leave the debt to be reduced in comparative burden by the growth of the country.

Seventhly. He would not attempt to force specie payments, nor to fix any time for a return to them, but have them to come about naturally. He would make the legal-tender notes as near par as possible, and have the volume of the currency to regulate itself.

He complains that the Treasury, since the war, has had no fixed policy. It should inspire confidence by a simple, direct, and comprehensive plan of action. If this be adopted, and other things be simply let alone, the Treasury will daily grow stronger and stronger, the credit of the Government and the price of its securities will be enhanced, business will receive no shock, and we shall sail out our difficulties triumphantly.

The high character of Mr. Cisco as a financier, and his long experience in connection with the Treasury, will lend to his views great weight with thinking men.

### The New Department of Education.

IT is a little singular that, up to the present time, the important subject of public education has received so little attention in this country from the General Government. Liberal grants of land, it is true, have been made from time to time by the United States to the several States for school purposes; but there has hitherto been no direct and positive action by the General Government in the line of fostering and developing the educational interests of the country. This is to be so no longer. A bill passed both Houses of the late Congress providing for a "Department of Education," among the other bureaus of the General Government. It is to be composed of a Commissioner of Education and three clerks, the Commissioner to receive an annual salary of $4000, and the clerks $2000, $1800, and $1600 respectively. The Department is established "for the purpose," in the language of the act—

"of collecting such statistics and facts as shall show the condition and progress of education in the several States and Territories, and of diffusing such information respecting the organization and management of schools and school systems and methods of teaching as shall aid the people of the United States in the establishment and maintenance of efficient school systems, and otherwise promote the cause of education throughout the country."

And the prescribed duty of the Commissioner is

"to present annually to Congress a report embodying the results of his investigations and labors, together with a statement of such facts and recommendations as will, in his judgment, serve the purpose for which this Department was established. In the first report made by the Commissioner of Education under this act, there shall be presented a statement of the several grants of land made by Congress to promote education, and the manner in which these several trusts have been managed, the amount of funds arising therefrom, and the annual proceeds of the same, as far as the same can be determined."

The establishment of this department, it will thus be seen, is not intended to interfere in any way with the actual details of the work of education, these being wisely left to the authorities of the several States, but to furnish such facts and afford such information as shall be of the highest service to those engaged in educational enterprises all over the country. And there is ample room in this for the department to do great good. The subject, for instance, which the Commissioner is to investigate and report upon in his first report, viz., the amount and the use which has been made of the several grants of land made by Congress for educational purposes, is one of great interest and importance, and may lead to important safeguards being thrown about such legislative grants in the future, should any be made. In some of the States it will be found, we fear, that the proceeds of such grants have amounted to very little for the purposes intended; while in others, splendid and inspiring results of the wise use of these governmental benefactions will be brought to light. Valuable information will probably be elicited by this inquiry as to the best and most productive methods of employing such grants, so as to make them accomplish the most for the cause of education—information which may be of great use to our new States and Territories in disposing of their school lands.

There are other topics of great interest, which will naturally command the attention of the Department of Education, such, for instance, as the average daily attendance at school of children of the proper age for attending school; the number of months of school terms in a year; the amounts paid for teachers' wages; school architecture, etc. In short, it ought to give us for the whole country the best information on educational matters which each State is able to collect from its own authorities.

The whole subject of education is daily becoming of more and more importance. The advances which we are making towards universal suffrage, and a general participation of all the people in the political power of the nation, make it a matter of importance that the educational interests of the country shall be fostered by every possible means. Knowledge such as schools can afford should be made free as the air we breathe to all who desire to acquire it. The free school is the proper preparative for the free ballot.

The Northern States of the Union have long had school systems of more or less worth, but the former structure of Southern society made any such thing as an efficient system of common schools an impossibility. Old things have passed away in the South now; the cruel institution that demanded the ignorance and degradation of its victims is no more; the new era that is dawning is one of light and knowledge—one in which all the appliances of education will be demanded in their greatest efficiency, and on a scale of magnitude proportioned to the grand work to be done—the glorious end to be achieved.

### The Sources of Princely Incomes.

MONEY-GETTING is not, as some suppose, a matter of luck. Many believe that to be born under a certain planet is favorable or fatal to life's prospects; that, like the tides, men are influenced by the moon, sun, or some one of the zodiacal signs; and that *Fate*, not industry—Providence, not economy—is the great desideratum in life's long battle. This false notion has hung like an incubus upon the necks of thousands, translating every misstep into a frown of some imaginary goddess, and prophesying a fatal future.

We are aware that money-getting depends much upon the mental organization. The world of mind has its geniuses as well as its simpletons, and it will not be difficult for the student of character to foretell the fate of some, owing to the strong development of head. This one will make his mark as a business man; he will succeed in whatever he undertakes, and become rich and influential. And *vice versâ* of another. But what does all this mean? Simply that the *ability* of some to acquire and retain is greater than others. It does not argue that fortune is the lot of favorites, or that the intellectually weak are necessarily the victims of poverty. What says experience? Are the strong in mind all rich? Are the poor all ignoramuses? Have not the brightest gems in the galaxy of literature perished in squalid poverty? Is it not the repeated boast of the sons of wealth that they have fought their way up from obscurity, and through circumstantial embarrassment? The progress of some may be attended with greater difficulty than others; all may not reach the same elevation, or make the same time; but with industry, temperance, economy, and last, though not least, integrity, all, with few exceptions, may secure a satisfactory independence.

It is a lamentable and discouraging truth, that the proportion of successes to failures in mercantile life is but *three per cent. Ninety-seven* out of every hundred fail from some cause or another. Why is this? There is, evidently, some great general defect unnoticed by adventurers upon the uncertain sea of trade. Freedley says, on the authority of *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine*, "That but one eminent merchant, and his death is recent, has ever continued in active business, in the city of New York, to the close of a long life, without undergoing bankruptcy or a suspension of payment in some one of the financial crises of the country."

It is also asserted on good authority, from records kept during the past forty years, that of every hundred persons who commence business in Boston, *ninety-five die poor*.

The statistics of bankruptcy, under the law of 1841, will confirm this lamentable fact:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of applicants for relief | 33,736 |
| Creditors returned | 1,049,603 |
| Debts | 440,934,615 |
| Property surrendered | 43,697,307 |

In some districts but a quarter per cent. was paid, on an average, for each dollar due; and in some, nothing.

In commencing business we are too apt to look only upon the bright side of the future. Success is taken for granted, as a sort of foreordained necessity, based upon our unexceptionable ability to secure it. We are apt to look upon failure as the *exception* instead of the *rule*, and invariably consider such exceptions as the lot of others. To suppose that the consequential creature *self* is liable to such disaster is out of the question. This assurance, or conceit, is too often a sort of decoy, leading us upon the very shoals upon which others have been wrecked.

A haste to grow rich—an over-impatience to acquire, in a short space of time, what properly belongs to patient years of toil and rigid economy—is ofttimes a vortex of folly into which many fall. Better "make haste slowly," and be sure in our getting. "What is worth doing is worth doing well." To do all things well will require all our time, and in proportion as we slight our work we make work for the future. A house poorly built is ofttimes worse than none. Should it prove unsafe, and fall and crush its occupants, it is worse than labor lost. Not only is the work to be recommenced, but the ruins are to be removed before the edifice is again started. Thus, a failure will leave its victim worse off than in the beginning. Not only is precious time lost, but reputation—the sheet-anchor of the business man—has received a wound which may prove fatal.

The first and highest attainment of the business man is a character for integrity. It is the poor merchant's capital. Time, industry, and a constant practice of righteousness in business transactions will alone achieve the precious boon. A slight stain upon it is hard to remove. Like the blood on the murderer's garments, it eats into the very fabric, and stands an indelible witness of his guilt or weakness.

The highway of trade has its outlaws, who, with too small a stock of ambition to labor honestly, and an avaricious desire which knows no restraint, rush into the circles of commerce, resolved upon a bold dash for fortune. They will use fair means, if convenient, but foul, if necessary. They are reckless in all their movements, cut a great figure, make a commotion, secure an unbounded credit, then suddenly stop—and, by taking advantage of deficient laws, and feeing base attorneys, swindle themselves into affluence upon the hard earnings of others. These get what they bargained for; yet, did they but know it, they have bartered away, with suicidal recklessness, a jewel of greater value than mere gold—more precious and necessary to life's enjoyment than large estates.

Treasures of integrity and virtue are more lasting than gold, and will survive the corroding effects of time and the stealth of the avaricious maurader. The parent who, by industry and prudence, secures to his child a lasting education of head and heart, bequeaths to him a richer legacy than the wealth of Rothschild.

There is a spurious wealth which, like spurious bank-notes, is often taken for genuine, but which proves worthless at the assumed place of issue—a wealth which, purchased with dishonor, brings misery instead of happiness—confusion instead of peace—hell instead of heaven.

### The Senate Committees.

THE list of the Committees of the Senate, as furnished by telegraph, contains a number of important changes. Senator T. O. Howe, of Wisconsin, succeeds Mr. Fessenden as Chairman of the Committee on Finance, instead of Mr. John Sherman, as was generally anticipated. Places are made in that Committee for Senators Cattell, of New Jersey, and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. Charles Sumner continues at the head of the Foreign Relations, and Mr. Cameron takes his old place on that Committee. The Judiciary Committee is almost entirely remodelled. Judge Trumbull continues at its head, but Messrs. Frelinghuysen, Conkling, and Ferry are all new additions. Reverdy Johnson still remains on its list. Mr. Grimes still graces the Naval Chairmanship; while Senator Van Winkle succeeds Governor Lane, of Indiana, as Chairman of the Pension Committee, the Governor's term having expired.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—To the formation of loyal Clubs in the midst of disloyalty and open treason we owe most of that success which has crowned our arms. It was at the meetings of these organizations that the hands of the patriots were strengthened, and they infused with a new determination to continue the battle against traitors, declared or concealed. Among the most powerful and successful of these Clubs is the National Union Club of Philadelphia. It is one of the largest in the city, and is composed of men who united on the one broad principle of eternal fidelity to the Union and the principles of republican government. It has outlived the war, and to-day is battling bravely in the same cause that called it into existence in 1862, and is daily extending its field of influence. Its success in the past is a harbinger of its future.

SWEAR!—The New York *Times* thus comments on the test-oath devised by Senator Sumner. There is a good deal of force in the suggestions of our contemporary, but they might be expounded with a little more elegance:—

"Senator Sumner has favored the world with a sight of the awful oath which he has concocted for administration to the raging Rebels. It is certainly the most wonderful thing that has been gotten up since the days of the first Egyptian dynasty. It not only compels every Rebel to swear to the indissolubility of the Republic; he must not only swear by the national debt and forswear slavery; he (the Rebel) must not only swear to 'resist' or rebel against 'all laws making distinction on account of race or color;' but, to cap the climax, Mr. Sumner's oath prescribes that the Rebels shall swear to 'support *education and the diffusion of knowledge* in public schools open to all.' The idea of getting a people to *swear* that they will do such things as these, and the idea that historical institutions are formed by oaths of this style, are as ridiculous notions as ever entered the brain of the most ignorant creation."

THE POPE'S FINANCES.—The Pontifical Minister of Finance has presented to the Council of State his Budget for 1867. It shows 36,431,058fr. of receipts and 73,833,754fr. of expenditure, being a deficiency of 37,402,696fr. The Pontifical Government, to meet the case, counts upon the twenty millions which the Italian Government has to pay in March for arrears of the public debt of 1859, and eighteen millions more from the same source for the annual interest on the Pontifical debt allotted to the former provinces of the Church.

STATISTICS OF THE JESUITS.—The Jesuits, according to their custom, have published the annual statistics of their society. The company reckoned, at the close of 1866, four consistories and twenty provinces; the number of members being 8167, showing an augmentation of 215 over the year 1865. In the French province there are 2422, whereas in 1865 there were only 2266. Notwithstanding their expulsion from Naples, Sicily, Turin, Venetia, and the Mexican empire, they are incessantly increasing in number.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 1448 SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 3tp

NATIONAL ASYLUM
FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

CHAPLAIN JOHN LONG will leave for the Asylum on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 2 P. M.
He will examine candidates for admission, at No. 123 South SEVENTH St., every day from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.
Soldiers receiving transportation can accompany the Chaplain to the institution.

JAY COOKE,
8 5 13 MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, March 4, 1867.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 14th inst.
3 5 9t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Annual Commencement will be held at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, on SATURDAY next, the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock. The Address to the Graduates by Professor BIDDLE. The public are invited.
3 6 2t ROBLEY DUNGLISON, Dean.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATION COMPANY, No. 147 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1867.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, it was
Resolved, That a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., in cash, be declared, out of the earnings of the Company for the past three months, payable on and after March 11, 1867.
Resolved, That the transfer books of the Company be closed from March 4 to March 11.
3 1 9t H. G. LEISENRING, Treasurer.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PLEURISY.—Do you wish to curtail your medical expenses and retain sound health? Use these medicines—they are adapted to every disease—for all inflammatory affections of the chest, as pleurisy, asthma, bronchitis, coughs, colds, etc. The sanative properties of the Ointment have never been questioned by all who have used it—the Pills materially expedite the operation of the Ointment. Sold by all Druggists. 3 1 fsmf

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.
GENUINE SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR
ALSO,
Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves, and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 3 3 1

GREY HAIR RESTORED TO ITS
ORIGINAL CONDITION AND COLOR.
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing,"
"London Hair Color Restorer and Dressing"
Will prevent the Hair from falling off, and promote a new and healthy growth; completely eradicates Dandruff; will prevent and Cure Nervous Headache; will give the Hair a clean, glossy appearance; and is a certain cure for all Diseases of the Head.

Why "London Hair Color Restorer"
Is so highly esteemed and universally used.
BECAUSE—It never fails to restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful color, softness, and beauty.
BECAUSE—It will positively stop the hair from falling, and cause it to grow on bald heads in all cases where the follicles are left.
BECAUSE—It will restore the natural secretions, remove all dandruff, itching, and cures all diseases of the scalp.
BECAUSE—It will do all that is promised, never failing to preserve the original color of the hair to old age.
BECAUSE—It is warranted to contain no mineral substance and as easily applied as water, not staining the skin a particle, or soiling anything.
BECAUSE—It has become a staple article, and no toilet is complete without it, and every leading druggist and dealer in toilet articles sells it.

It Does Not Dye the Hair,
But acts as a stimulant and tonic to the organs, and fills them with new life and coloring matter. Dry, harsh, dead, or discolored appearance of the hair is changed to lustrous, shining, and beautiful locks. The scalp is kept clean, cool, and healthy, and dandruff effectually cured.
Single bottles, 75 cents; six bottles, $4. Sold at Dr. WAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, and all Druggists and Variety Stores. 3 6 wlm

SPECIAL NOTICE.
FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 6m

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.
STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.
Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.
For sale only by BLASIUS BROTHERS,
3 2 4p No. 1026 CHESNUT Street, Philada

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 2 6 7 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO

WM. H. SHOWELL'S MINT GROVE. CASES. 4TH ST.

VALUABLE STORE
TO LET,
No. 811 CHESNUT Street,
Bank of the Republic Building.
ALSO, TWO LARGE ROOMS.
3 8 APPLY AT THE BANK.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE PARLORS, and several other rooms. No. 513 ARCH St. [1t*

LOST OR MISLAID—A MEMORANDUM-BOOK, containing a check of Adamson & Fetter, to the order of T. H. Weiden, No. 54, for $528, dated March 7, on the Seventh National Bank. The same has been stopped. The finder will please leave it at
F. STEER'S Office,
3 8 2t* Nos. 10 and 12 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.
RICHEST GOLD REGION IN THE WORLD.
MONTANA TERRITORY.
Credited Production last year, $18,000,000 in Gold.
Actual Production last year, $33,000,000 in Gold.
*EXCEEDING CALIFORNIA, NEVADA, COLORADO, AUSTRALIA, Etc.*

The attention of capitalists and others is called to the magnitude, legitimacy and unparalleled fairness of the following guaranteed statement of the
Hubbell and Patton Gold and Silver Company,
Of the City of Philadelphia, State of Penna.
Offering greater inducements, free from risk, than any other corporated Company ever organized.

This Company owns 11,950 feet gold lodes and 900 feet silver lodes in Montano Territory. Perfect titles. 7850 feet situate on Trout creek, the richest gold district in the Territory, within twenty miles of Helena. The ledges are tested and proven. Our samples of ore assayed by Charles P. Williams, Esq., No. 138 Walnut street, the popular analytical chemist, produced as follows:—Alta Ledge, per ton, $241·38, gold; Governor Bigler Ledge, $165·93; George Law Ledge, $156·89. Some assay as high as $900 per ton; but these are specialties. Our ledges adjoin, and are the same as the Gaston, Simpson & Co. produced from it in five weeks $24,997·49. A Mr. Whitlach produced in six weeks' run $56,000, gold. Four mines took out last season $700,000, gold.

Capital, $1,000,000, in 20,000 shares at $50 each.
Only 2500 Shares Preferred Stock.

The only stock to be disposed of is 2500 shares preferred, to be used exclusively as a Working Capital, issued at $20 per share, full paid, liable to no further assessment, and to be subscribed only upon the following conditions:—
1st. That said $50,000 subscribed in currency on the preferred 2500 shares shall be returned in gold, as dividends on said preferred stock, out of the first $100,000 net produced by the Company.
2d. That said Company shall have thirteen Directors under their charter, nine of whom, out of said thirteen, shall be elected from the subscribers to the said 2500 shares of preferred stock.
3d. That said $50,000 shall be deposited in the First National Bank of Philadelphia, and no part thereof can be drawn or used unless by authority and approval of the Board of Directors.
4th. That officers of the Company receive no salary or emolument whatever, until the said $50,000 is paid back to the subscribers in full, in gold.
5th. That the Hubbell and Patton Crushing Machine and Amalgamator, immensely valuable inventions, belong to this Company expressly. No other Company has been privileged to use them. The crusher's wonderful power (equalling a mill of forty stamps in tons reduced, and releasing by its superior pulverization at out twice as much gold per ton; a forty stamp mill would cost $100,000. This machine cost but $5000.
6th. That said 2500 shares preferred stock, with its dividend, is a better security than a first mortgage on the immensely valuable mines and machinery of the Company.
7th. The mines of this Company, from ascertained facts, as to width and richness of the lodes or ores, are estimated to contain, to the depth of only 1000 feet, at least 1,327,777 cubic yards of ore, which will yield about $200 per yard, amounting to $265,555,400.

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICE,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Where all information will be furnished. 2 27

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
OPENED THIS MORNING
THREE CASES OF MAGNIFICENT QUALITY
BLACK SILKS,
TWO CASES OF BEAUTIFUL SHADES
PLAIN SILKS,
ONE CASE OF
PLAID SILKS,
AS LOW AS $1·12½ A YARD, AND
ONE CASE OF
FOULARD SILKS,
AT $1 A YARD. [1t

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Are now opening their Spring and Summer Importations of
DRESS GOODS.
OPENED THIS MORNING,
LIGHT SHADES POPLIN ALPACAS.
LIGHT SHADES OF MOHAIRS FOR SUITS
TWO HUNDRED STYLES OF PERCALES.
NEW STYLES OF PIQUE.
WHITE PLAIDS.
STRIPED AND FIGURED PLAIDS.
PLAIN GOODS FOR GORED DRESSES.
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS.
N. B.—Several lots of DRESS GOODS from auction, at 31 and 37½ cents a yard. [1t

F. HOFFMAN, JR.,
NO. 825 ARCH STREET,
FURNISHING GOODS,
(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)
FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL, AND MERINO UNDERCLOTHING.
3 8 fmwsm

GROCERIES, ETC.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
WINE MERCHANTS,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.
RYE WHISKY,
The choicest in the market.
PALE SHERRY,
Just received from London.
OLD LONDON DOCK PORT WINE,
Our own importation.
11 19 mwfsmrp H. & A. C. VAN BEIL.

PIPER HEIDSIECK,
VERZENAY,
MUMM'S "EXTRA DRY,"
VEUVE CLIQUOT,
ST. MARCEAUX,
GOLD SEAL,
And other favorite brands of Champagne.
IMPORTED CIGARS,
Of well-known brands.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
11 19 mwfsmrp NO. 1310 CHESNUT ST.

*Old Rye Whiskies*
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street,
*OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,*
Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free
OLD RYE WHISKIES
Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age.
ALSO,
Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,
DISTILLED IN 1865 AND
Liberal contracts made for lots TO ARRIVE, of this year's manufacture. 2 9 mwfsm4p*

PIONEER SOAP
GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.
This Soap requires only to be used to prove its superior quality.
Use it as you would any common soap.
TRY IT,
and you will be convinced that it is
SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.
For sale by Grocers generally, and by
1 25 fmw3m4p*] PAUL & FERGUSON, Office, No. 18 N. WATER Street.

FINE NEW CROP
COLONG, YOUNG HYSON, AND
JAPANESE TEAS
Of this season's importation.
For sale by the package or retail, by
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14 WALNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
FOR SALE BY
J. EDWARD ADDICKS,
(Late of L. Knowles & Co.
2 5 3m4p] No. 1230 MARKET Street.

SUPERIOR CANNED PEACHES,
TOMATOES, WINSLOW'S CORN
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
JAMS, JELLIES,
PRESERVES, ETC.
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT BLACK & SON,
2 16 3m4p] EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

SOMETHING NEW.
APPLE CATSUP,
Prepared by the Shakers, by the bottle or dozen.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

F. H. WILLIAMS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
SEVENTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS,
OFFERS
A SUPERIOR STOCK OF
BUILDING LUMBER AND HARD WOODS,
3 8 fmwlm] Suitable for the Spring Trade.

M. BERNHEIM
Having reopened the Store
NO. 115 N. EIGHTH STREET,
Will continue his old business,
MILLINERY GOODS,
With the addition of
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.
His old customers and the ladies in general are solicited to examine his stock which is constantly replenished with the latest styles, and which he will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
N. B.—A liberal discount allowed to Milliners, Dress and Cloakmakers. 3 8 1m

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW
E. H. THARP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
No. 32 S. THIRD Street,
Will devote special attention to the prosecution of VOLUNTARY and COMPULSORY proceedings in BANKRUPTCY.
AGENCIES in all the large cities in the United States. 2 5 1m

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

FIRST FRIDAY IN LENT—WHAT FISH ARE IN MARKET—THEIR PRICES.—The consumption of fish for the forty days ensuing Wednesday last (Ash-Wednesday) will, of course, be very large. A visit this morning to the principal markets for the commodity elicited the following scale of prices:—Haddock, 9 cents per pound; white perch, 12; pike, 10; catfish, 9; rock, 15; flounders, 8; halibut, 20; herring, 3; shad, from Savannah, 45 to 50—there have been no Delaware arrivals of this fish—eels, 10; cod, 6; yellow perch, 14 cents a string; sunfish and lobsters, each 8; scallops, 81 per gallon. The supplies were derived from Boston, New York, and Baltimore, and are limited in quantity. The tendency of the market is downward, a very gratifying fact to all classes of the community, taking into consideration the very high prices of all other classes of provisions.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—At a meeting of the Corn Exchange Association, held this morning, Howard Hinchman, the President, announced the death of Augustus D. Clunet, of the firm of Clunet & Claghorn. On motion of Mr. S. N. Winslow an appropriate preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee, consisting of W. Duke Murphy, A. P. Michener, John T. Bailey, Peter A. B. Widener, and John D. Taylor, appointed to condole with the family of the deceased.

The following is a copy of the resolutions:—

*Whereas*, Providence, in His inscrutable wisdom, has removed another member from our midst, therefore

*Resolved*, That in the decease of Augustus D. Clunet the mercantile community of this city have lost an honest, noble, and patriotic citizen; one whose modest worth and sterling integrity endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

*Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed to condole with his afflicted family, and that the members attend his funeral in a body.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED BURGLAR.—Martin Lewis, alias John Sames, was arrested this morning at Ninth and Walnut streets, by Officers Lewis and Wood, of the Fifth District, on a charge of suspicion of burglary. The officers saw the prisoner going along and trying the doors of the different stores in that neighborhood. They watched him until they were pretty certain that he meant mischief, and then arrested him. This all occurred about half an hour after midnight. On searching him at the Station House, a number of skeleton keys of very elaborate workmanship, a pair of nippers, and a very fine, small steel jimmy were found upon his person. Lewis is a man about thirty years of age, and is said to be a professional. He will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon before Alderman Beitler.

LATEST RIVER NEWS—THE PIONEER AT SAVANNAH.—Telegraphic advices announce the arrival of the Pioneer, Captain Jeremiah Bennett, at her wharf at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, after a very boisterous passage. She sailed from this port on Sunday last.

The Pioneer, it will be remembered, belongs to the Wilmington (N. C.) route, from which she was detached on account of the press of freight for Savannah. She will sail from that port on the 16th instant, in ballast, for Wilmington, where an accumulated freight awaits her. Trade again opening between that city and Philadelphia.

The Alliance, Captain James Kelly, from Charleston, S. C., arrived yesterday at 11 A. M. She is now discharging her cargo at her wharf above Vine street.

BUTTER THIEVES.—Two worthies, named respectively William Butler *alias* Kelley, and A. Tucker *alias* McCormick, were arrested yesterday afternoon at Eleventh and Christian on a charge of larceny. It is said that whilst in the neighborhood of Eighth and Carpenter streets, a short time before they were arrested, they confiscated a number of pounds of butter which were temptingly displayed in front of a grocery store. They did not get a chance of buttering their bread, however, before they were taken into custody, and all their pleasing anticipations of easily got profits were dissipated by the law. Alderman Lutz, after hearing the circumstances of the case, held them in default of $800 bail each to answer.

A YOUNG THIEF.—James Wilson, a colored boy, was arrested about 7 o'clock last evening, at Eleventh and Walnut streets, on a charge of larceny. It appears that James went into a trimming store near that locality, and whilst the attention of the proprietress was directed to something else, he took a fine lace cap and a finely worked undergarment, and thrusting them underneath his coat, attempted to make his escape. He did not succeed, however, and was taken into custody and escorted to Alderman Patchell's office, where he had a hearing, and was committed in default of bail to answer the charge of larceny. At the time of the arrest he was accompanied by two others, who stayed outside whilst he went in and accomplished the theft. Both the others succeeded in escaping.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—A fellow giving the name of George Atkins was arrested at Frankford road and Otter streets, at about 1 o'clock this morning. It appears that he met an unfortunate woman who happened up at that early hour, and after addressing some very abusive remarks to her, he struck her on the head with his fist. Her cries attracted the attention of the policeman on that beat, and the valiant Mr. Atkins was arrested and put in the lock-up. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Shoemaker, who committed him to answer the charge of assault and battery, in default of $1000 bail.

ARCHAMBAULT & BROS. NEW DRESS GOODS' STORE, at No. 136 North Eighth street, with all necessary accommodations, large and commodious, and filled with the finest dress goods of all varieties, in every style, has lately been opened. This change of Archambault & Bros. from their late establishment on Market street, between Tenth and Eleventh, was necessitated by increased patronage and the general enlargement of the store. This firm have met with gratifying success, the public wishes, and endeavor at all times to please and satisfy. Archambault & Bros., No. 136 North Eighth street.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. ROBERT HARMER.—The funeral of the late Mr. Robert Harmer, who for the past seventeen years was proprietor of the "Cornucopia," at Broad and Chesnut streets, took place this morning at 11 o'clock, from his late residence at that place. The funeral was a large one, and the services very impressive. The Lodge of Free Masons to which Mr. Harmer had belonged attended the funeral. The interment took place in Mount Moriah Cemetery.

STEALING A BUFFALO ROBE.—John Hunt was arrested at the Baltimore depot, Broad and Washington streets, about quarter-past 12 o'clock last night, on a charge of larceny. It is asserted that John laid violent hands upon a buffalo robe that was in a wagon standing near the depot, and attempted to make off with it. He was taken before Alderman Lutz, and, after a preliminary examination, was held for a further hearing to answer the charge of larceny.

MERITED PROMOTION.—William F. Sockard, Esq., recently assistant train master on the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been appointed to the responsible office of Superintendent of the Philadelphia division. Mr. Sockard is a native of Columbia, in this State, a town that has furnished the Pennsylvania Railroad some of its best officers. Colonel Thomas A. Scott, first Vice-President; G. C. Franciscus, General Agent; S. J. Houston; E. J. Sneeder and Samuel D. Young, deceased; H. H. Houston, Samuel A. Black, and other well-known officials, were former residents of Columbia.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE.—Frank Scullison was arrested at Eighth and Carpenter streets last evening, on a bench warrant, commanding his arrest as a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that some time ago he stole $800 in money from a gentleman in this city. He had a hearing at that time on the charge, and was held to bail to answer at Court. In the meantime he ran off and forfeited his bail, it is asserted, and a warrant was accordingly issued for his rearrest. He will be sent to Court to answer the original charge of larceny.

IMPOSITION ON THE ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—Zacheus Shimpton, alias John Simpson, alias Little Johnny, was charged before Alderman Tittermary, last evening, by Mr. Isaac Muff, one of the stewards of the society, with obtaining relief under false pretenses. He was committed to await his trial at the next term of the Quarter Sessions Court.

THE ROONEYS.—The demand for the pleasant comic poem, by D. O'C. Townley, Esq., of New York, called the "Rooneys," has been great. The commendation bestowed on it by all who have read it is universal. It is sarcastic, well written, and brimful of humor. It is for sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, No. 306 Chesnut street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS TO-DAY.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued to-day at the office of the City Commissioners:—Arthur Leonard, southeast corner of Sixth and Cherry; Robert Colvin, No. 86 Laurel street; G. W. Sheetz, Thirty-seventh and Market streets; Joseph J. Shuster, No. 1 South Third street; Joseph Ralston, No. 409 Shippen street; Fridolin Fichrer, No. 1401 South street; Robert J. Barr, No. 225 North Front street; Daniel J. Barr, No. 306 Race street; Vans & Witter, No. 227 Race street; John S. Babbington, northwest corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue; Aaron Peak, No. 252 North Water street; Thomas Gibson, No. 414 South Sixteenth street; A. Jeffers, No. 1221 Pine street; James Hern, No. 325 South Sixth street; J. W. Friebner, No. 1223 Ridge avenue; C. L. Haeblers, No. 2047 Market street; William Warner, No. 1541 Race street; W. L. Kerr, No. 535 Race street; Nicholas Jenigen, No. 2308 Gray's Ferry road; Joseph Minor, No. 539 Christian street; P. J. Framery, No. 114 North Front street; Henry Ditterberg, No. 525 North Ninth street; Frederick Troutman, No. 1445 South Fifth street; A. F. Belcher, No. 707 Arch street; Frank McCullough, No. 243 North Fourth street; Anthony Lawrence, No. 837 South Third street; Sarah H. Prosser, No. 808 Market street; Henry Breidegan, No. 807 South Front street; William J. Gilbert, No. 419 South Second street; William Adams, No. 213 Lombard street, Mrs. Amanda Harmer, No. 208 South Delaware avenue.

BEFORE ALDERMAN BEITLER AT THE CENTRAL STATION, to-day, Martin Lewis had a hearing. Last evening he was observed by Officer Wood on the steps of a public house, on Walnut street, below Ninth. He left them, and was next seen on the steps of a house on Ninth street. He was arrested, taken to the Station House and searched; a memorandum, a pawn ticket, a number of keys and tools were found in his possession.

Detective Tryon saw the prisoner at Ninth and Chesnut streets, early in the morning, in company with a number of professional thieves. The memorandum referred to above had on it "926 Clinton street, one." The gentleman living there testified that, at the hour mentioned, the males of the house would be absent; The case was still going on when our report closed.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last evening Mr. Terrence McCusker, Assistant Engineer of the Second District, was presented by the Marion Hose Company, No. 23, with a handsome set of equipments, consisting of a fire coat, hat, belt, and shirt. They were presented on behalf of the Marion by Mr. George Daley, President of the above Company, and received in a neat and appropriate speech by the recipient, after which they partook of a splendid collotion. The music furnished was by the celebrated Liberty Cornet Band, whose wide-known reputation needs no comment.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Last night a trio of fast youths, named Henry Hoffman, Augustus Ritterdueht, and John Hinardy, averaging seventeen years of age, by some means or other became semi-intoxicated, and while in this excited state fell upon, beat, bruised, and otherwise maltreated a small apprentice boy belonging to Mr. Kennedy, living in Lagrange place. They were immediately arrested, and when heard before Alderman Williams, were each held in default of $1000 bail to answer at Court.

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

A PERFECT SEWING MACHINE,—"I believe it to be the best, all things considered, of any that I have known. It is very simple and easily learned; the sewing from the ordinary spools is a great advantage; the stitch is entirely reliable; it does ornamental work beautifully; it is not liable to get out of order. I suppose I can sum it all up by saying it is a perfect machine. I have had occasion to compare the work with that of other machines. The result was always favorable to the Grover & Baker Machine."—*Testimony of Mrs. A. M. Spooner, No. 36 Bond street, Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

OPEN AND SHUT!—Congress No. 39 and No. 40 makes as complete a thing as does the weather, puzzling anybody to tell where winter leaves off and spring begins. If it was not for the beautiful display of spring overcoats at Charles Stokes & Co.'s Clothing House, under the Continental, we might think we were in the depths of winter.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

FORTY DIFFERENT PATTERNS.—It will prove greatly advantageous to gentlemen of taste to purchase their fancy shirts of McIntire & Brother, Varieties, Zephyrs, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

WHO MAKES THE BEST AND CHEAPEST CLOTHING?
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
POPULAR CLOTHIERS,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

## MARRIED.

CONNER—MOORE.—On Wednesday morning, the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. William Cathcart, Mr. SAMUEL P. CONNER, of Upper Merion, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss CLEMMIE MCKINLEY, daughter of Mr. Joel A. Moore, of Philadelphia.

HENRY—SANDERS.—By the Rev. D. Washburn, No. 815 S. Third street, on the 7th instant, EDWARD M. HENRY and MARGARET SANDERS, all of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

CLUNET.—On the 8th instant, AUGUSTUS D. CLUNET.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1404 Master street, on Monday morning at 9 o'clock, without further notice.

GROVES.—On the 6th instant, BENJAMIN F. GROVES, Second Lieutenant of Company B, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Sagoyewatha Tribe, No. 38, Imp. O. of R. M., and the Order in general; also the members of the 116th Regiment Pa. Vols.; also the Hunters' Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1423 Hewston street, between Belgrade and Gaul streets, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

MCCAULEY.—On Wednesday, the 6th instant, FRANCIS MCCAULEY, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Fidelity Lodge, No. 138, I. O. of O. F., and the officers connected with the Departments of the City Treasurer and City Controller, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1502 N. Front street, on Sunday afternoon, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MOORE.—On Wenesday, the 6th instant, SAMUEL F. MOORE, in the 29th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1212 N. Tenth street, above Girard avenue, on Sunday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to South Laurel Hill.

BAG AND SAIL NEEDLES, SPRIGGING, Pegging, Sewing, Scribbing, and Ice Awls, for sale at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TACK-CLAWS THAT DO NOT "GET LOOSE in the handle" (because they are riveted through the fang), and the ordinary kinds are for sale, with Carpet Stretchers, a variety of Carpet Hammers, and a tough article of Carpet Tacks, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

EXTRA SAFE DRAWER, CLOSET, AND Chest Locks, having from one to three tumblers to each bolt, and an assortment of the regular kinds, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 430 CHESNUT Street, 9 16 Next door to Post Office.

ONE PRICE CLOTHING.

JONES'

OLD ESTABLISHED

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

No. 604 MARKET ST.,

1 30 wfm6m5p ABOVE SIXTH.

# THIRD EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

### Adjournment of the House.

The House has just voted that when it adjourns to-day it will adjourn until Monday next.

### The Surplus Treasury Funds.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Price, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to use all the surplus of money in the Treasury over seventy millions of dollars for the redemption of compound interest notes falling due, failed; not obtaining the two-thirds vote requisite for its introduction.

### The Business of the Senate.

The majority of the Senate is disposed to remain in session for at least three weeks, as, under the provisions of the Tenure of Office bill, the President is obliged to send his nominations for offices within twenty days of the commencement of the session. When these nominations are disposed of, the Senate will favor an adjournment until October or November.

### Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

General Sol. Meredith, of Indiana, is warmly pushed for the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### House of Representatives.

The journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Upson (Mich.) presented the joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature, asking an appropriation to improve the harbor at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.), from the Committee on Elections, reported resolutions extending the time for taking testimony in the contested election cases of Messrs. Delano and Morgan, in the Thirteenth Congressional district of Ohio, and Messrs. Stewart and Phelps in the Third Congressional district of Marviand; the former of 75 and the latter 60 days. Adopted.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) asked leave to offer the following resolution—

*Resolved*, That the House extends its sympathy to the people of Ireland in their pending struggle for constitutional liberty. If the despotic Governments of Europe shall be allowed to establish governments in America, so should the United States foster and promote the extension of republican institutions in Europe.

Mr. Broomall (Pa.) objected, and there being already pending since yesterday a motion to suspend the rules, Mr. Wood was prevented from making a similar motion.

The motion to suspend the rules made yesterday by Mr. Price (Iowa), to enable him to introduce a joint resolution to apply the surplus funds in the Treasury, over seventy million dollars, to the redemption of the compound interest notes, came up.

The vote was taken by tellers, and resulted—yeas, 69; nays, 36. So, two-thirds not voting in the affirmative, the rules were not suspended.

On motion of Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) it was ordered that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Banks (Mass.), the House proceeded to the business on the Speaker's table, as follows:—

The Senate Joint Resolution appropriating $50,000 additional to enable the people of the United States to participate in the advantages of the Paris Exposition of 1867, being the bill as passed by the House last Monday, but which failed, from want of time to act on it in the Senate.

Mr. Lawrence (Ohio) moved to lay it on the table. Negatived. The joint resolution was then passed.

### Ship News.

BOSTON, March 8.—The barque Sicilian, previously reported ashore on Chelsea Beach, lies easy, and remains tight. She will probably be got off without much damage.

### Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Stocks lower after call. Chicago and Rock Island, 94¼; Reading, 102; Canton Company, 45; Erie Railroad, 54; Cleveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 86¼; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 94½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 71⅝; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 114⅞; Cumberland preferred, 30; Missouri 6s, 94½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, coupons, 106½; do. 1864, coupons, 107¼; do. 1865, coupons, 107⅛; New Issue, 106½; Ten-forties, coupons, 98; Seven-thirties, first series, 105⅝; all other series, 105⅝. Sterling Exchange, 9⅜; at sight, 9⅝. Gold at 133⅞. Money at 7 per cent.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Cotton quiet at 29½@30c. Flour heavy and declining; 4600 barrels sold; State at $8·40@11·30; Western, $8·40@12; Southern, $10·20@16·50. Wheat dull, and declining. Corn advanced ½@1c. Oats steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 bbls. newmess at $22·04@22·05, old mess, $17@17·25. Lard heavy; in kegs at 11⅞@12¾c. Whisky quiet.

## EUROPE.

### Rome—Allocution of the Pope.

*Rome (Feb. 22) Telegram London Times.*

At a secret consistory, held this morning, the Pope announced his intention to canonize Brother Leonardo, of Porto Maurizio. His Holiness then delivered a short allocution, in which he adverted to his letter to King Victor Emanuel in 1865, written with the object of providing for the vacant bishoprics, and declared that the negotiations for that purpose, which have now been resumed, were not broken off through the fault of the Holy See. His Holiness lamented the fact that the bishops, whom he sends to empty churches, will find their property appropriated and their religious congregations expelled, adding:—

"They will find affliction and misery. Nevertheless, we send them for the salvation of souls. They will go in the name of Jesus Christ, confiding in the protection of the Mother of God."

His Holiness concluded by stating that it was not expedient to say more in the present state of things, but unless God interposed, the future was clearly to be foretold by the deplorable events which have already taken place. "Nevertheless," said his Holiness, "we must rely upon the protection of Heaven to change our sorrow into joy."

The Pope then announced that he had precognized several bishops, and hoped to be able to increase the number at future consistories.

The number of bishops precognized this morning is thirty, two of whom are for France, three for the Island of Sicily, four for Tuscany, two for the Marches, two for the patrimony of St. Peter, five for Hungary, one for Bavaria, one for Ireland, and five *in partibus*.

### The Paris Exhibition—A Gigantic Failure Anticipated.

*From the London Daily News, February 22.*

The Paris *Presse* attributes the omission of any mention of the exhibition in the Emperor Napoleon's speech to his Majesty's dissatisfaction with the whole arrangements, and his expectation that it will turn out a gigantic failure. According to the *Presse*, the general public takes little interest in the affair, and the prices fixed are altogether too high for most pockets.

The writer goes on to say:—The external appearance of the Exhibition Palace is far from satisfying to the eye; it is vast, but without grandeur; low and heavy; of a sombre tone, which the lively colors of flags or hangings will not neutralize. The erection, which, from the entirely modern character of its destination, afforded full scope for the genius of an architect, does not present the great and pure lines which that art so willingly reproduces in France, nor has it the powerful originality which was so striking in the Crystal Palace.

Those who have had the privilege of penetrating into the interior speak in still less favorable terms. The oval form adopted in the construction does not permit any extent of view, and the eye falls upon column after column, which succeed each other perpetually like a moving wall. In this building, which covers 150,000 square metres (about 182,000 square yards or 27½ acres), space is wanting; there is not enough for the manufacturers of the departments, so rich in products of all kinds, tissues of silks, cotton, wool, embroidered or printed; perhaps there is not even sufficient for Parisian industry itself.

And then, with exorbitant tariffs, what becomes of the hospitality which France is understood to offer to manufactures and art? How are those two great principles which ought to preside over every universal exhibition, preserving its double character, national and public, to be realized and guaranteed, namely, that every facility might be offered to whoever can show a work of merit, and should also be provided for its examination by those who are interested in the review of efforts tending to the amelioration of material life and of the results acquired by their perseverance?

The writer declares that he does not intend discussing the question of price, but that the public is of opinion that the general good has been too much disregarded in favor of individual interest. The article then says:—"To these observations, which we have reproduced without enlarging on them, are added some fears which will probably be dissipated by a note in the *Moniteur*. Those who are acquainted with the interior state of the works ask if, in fact, the palace can be open to the public on the 1st of April, and, in case the opening does not take place then, if the incomplete arrangements will not be of such importance that the Exhibition will run the risk of being lessened in the estimation of the foreigners constituting the first guests? We hope these apprehensions are exaggerated. The commerce of Paris awaits with legitimate impatience the movement which that accumulation of elegance and riches ought to produce. These exceptional and unforeseen augmentations in consumption form part of the benefits calculated on in a city like Paris; they re-establish the equilibrium in business which, in traversing such a period of activity, finds a compensation for the past and a stimulus for the future."

### Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 8

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Pa 5s..cp | 91¼ | 16 sh Penna R | 56½ |
| $1000 6-20s '62..rg..s3wn | 107¼ | 29 do | 56½ |
| $300 do...'65..rg | 106⅝ | 100 do | 56⅝ |
| $500 5-20's '65..cp..Jy..c | 106¾ | 10 do | 56⅝ |
| $1000 do | 106¾ | 23 do | 56⅝ |
| $100 US 7-30s..Jy | 103¾ | 16 sh Cam & Am | 9 |
| $2000 Pa R 1 m 6s..c | 93¾ | 200 sh Read R | 51⅝ |
| $29 0 Mr Cl B Loan | 92 | 100 do | 51 |
| 7 sh Leh V R | 61¾ | 100 do | 51⅛ |
| 15 sh Leh N | 53¾ | 2 sh 2d & 3d Sts | 80 |
| 10 do | 53¾ | 18 sh Norris't'n | 61 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5 0 5-20s cp '65..Jy..c | 106¾ | 2 sh Cam & Am | 139½ |
| $1000 do | 106¾ | 100 sh Cata Pf | 30½ |
| $1000 City 6s, New | 101¾ | 100 sh Ocean Oil | 2·69 |
| 5 sh C & Am R scr | 72½ | 200 do | 2·69 |
| 1 do | 72½ | | |

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON

Are now opening new and choice styles of

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

PLAIN MOHAIRS, ALL COLORS.
PLAIN CORDED MOHAIRS, ALL COLORS

Black and White Striped Poplins, for Suits.
New Black Alpacas, very cheap.

CHOICE STYLES FRENCH PERCALES.
HANDSOME STYLES FRENCH PIQUES.

Plain White and Buff Piques.
Plain Buff, White, and Blue Percales.

SPLENDID QUALITIES OF BLACK SILKS.

HANDSOME SHADES OF PLAIN SILKS.

A very large stock of Silks at reasonable prices.

NEW SPRING SHAWLS.

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

AT RETAIL.

POPULAR PRICES IN SILKS.
DRESS GOODS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CASSIMERES, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
3 8 1m NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

## AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

JAMES E. MURDOCH,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On MONDAY EVENING, 11th inst.,
with an entirely new literary entertainment, being Recitations from Shakespeare and the Bible, illustrating the Scriptural inspiration that permeates the writings of the "Immortal Bard."

Also, on TUESDAY EVENING, 12th inst., one entitled, "An Evening with Sir Walter Scott," or Chivalry and Romance illustrated by Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Poetry, of the "Wizard of the North."

We call the especial attention of our readers who desire a chaste and elegant literary feast, and would urge them to secure their seats at once, at Trumpler's or the Academy. 3 8 4t

MEDICAL.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

Sold by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No 232 North SECOND Street.

DRUNKENNESS CURED

DR. BELL'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE

Is a sure cure for Drunkenness, and can be administered without the knowledge of the patient.

Send for descriptive circular. Price, $1 per box, post paid. Address

CHARLES BREWER,
1 30 wfmlm Box 24, GERMANTOWN, Pa.

# FOURTH EDITION

# WAR!

## IMPORTANT NEWS!

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

## RISING OF THE FENIANS!

## Fighting in Every Part of Ireland.

## SUCCESSES OF THE FENIANS.

## Death of Artemas Ward.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

*By the Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, March 7—Evening. — Despatches received during the day from Dublin and Cork, give the following particulars of the last outbreak in Ireland:

A fight took place on Tuesday night at Talagha, about eight miles south of Dublin, between the armed police and a large body of Fenians. One of the latter was killed and five were wounded.

The police captured eighty prisoners and six loads of ammunition, and up to dark to-day over two hundred prisoners have been brought into Dublin.

The main body of the Fenians engaged in the fight retreated to the hills north of Dublin, with Pord Strathnovin, the commander of the British forces in Ireland, in pursuit. The police station at Kilmallok, nineteen miles south of Limerick, in the county of Munster, was attacked by two hundred Fenians, who were repulsed, leaving three of their number dead on the field, and losing fourteen prisoners.

The barracks of the police at Dromore, County Down, in the North, had been fired by an incendiary, and totally destroyed.

The manager of the Union Bank and a mounted police messenger had been shot in Dromore.

Reports from Dublin state that the various bands of Fenians appeared to be well supplied with rations, and they seem to have risen suddenly in all parts of Ireland.

They attacked the coast guard station at Killelagh, in county Clare, and took away their arms. Assaults have been made upon the stations at Caryfort, in Wicklow county, and upon that at Holy Cross, and supplied themselves with arms from all these places.

The excitement in Tipperary is intense. General Gleeson is reported to be there.

Charles F. Brown, better known as "Artemas Ward," the American humorist, author of a series of popular comic productions, and a successful lecturer, died at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, March 7—Evening,—Lord Derby stated to-night that the railway trains were again running between Dublin and Cork.

DUBLIN, March 7—Evening.—Thirteen prisoners in all have been taken at Limerick. All is quiet in this city to-day, and reports from Cork, Limerick, and Waterford represent that there are no apparent signs of disturbance there.

LONDON, March 8—Noon.—Consols, 90⅜, for money; U. S. 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie Railroad, 36.

LIVERPOOL, March 8—Noon. — The Cotton Brokers' Circular reports that the Cotton Market during the week has been dull and inactive, and prices have shown a declining tendency.

The sales for the whole week foot up 55,000 bales. The market to day opened quiet at the following quotations:—Middling Uplands, 13¼d.; Middling Orleans, 13⅝d.

It is estimated that the sales to-day will reach 8000 bales.

### The Fenians.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The excitement in Fenian circles to-day is very great.

It is said that Colonel Gleeson has received a despatch that the Fenians had attacked Barrack Tallegh, near Dublin, and had succeeded in disarming 150 men.

It is also rumored that 5000 fresh men have risen near Dublin.

The excitement has naturally aided recruiting here.

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 8.

### The Property of Rebels.

Mr. Wilson's resolution, calling for the official records in regard to turning over property to Rebels in the South, shows that the Judiciary Committee now propose to make this charge a prominent subject of inquiry in the impeachment matter.

### The Adjournment Question.

In the Senate caucus yesterday, Mr. Fessenden's motion to adjourn until November was lost by a majority of two only in the negative, the vote standing 17 to 19. The whole matter of adjournment was then laid on the table, with the tacit understanding that when the Senate has disposed of its Executive business it will so inform the House. It is proposed then to adjourn until November, subject to the call of the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate. General Butler maintains that such call of Congress by those officers will be wholly illegal.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

### Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 8.—The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Public Buildings, asking for the appointment of a joint committee to superintend the expenditure for the improvement of the Executive Mansion, as provided in the Deficiency bill; also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of General Howard on the destitution existing in the southern States.

Petitions and memorials were presented; among them one from Arkansas and one from Louisiana, for appropriations for the repairs of the Mississippi levees, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Thayer (Nebraska) presented the memorial of the Nebraska Legislature for the erection of a bridge across the Platte river, in continuation of the Military road from Platte river to the Kansas road. Also, several joint resolutions and memorials for mail routes, all of which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented the joint resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature, instructing Senators from that State to vote for aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.), from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution to print 1000 copies of the existing revenue laws, with index and marginal references. Passed.

Mr. Patterson (N. H.) introduced a bill to authorize the city of Washington to borrow and issue stock to the amount of $500,000 to build a market house. Referred.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.) introduced a joint resolution fixing the pay of clerks in the Springfield Armory. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill granting 100,000 acres of public lands for the benefit of the District of Columbia public schools. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Ramsey (Minn.) introduced a bill authorising the Atlantic Telegraph Company of New York to make soundings on the Atlantic coast, and lay a cable and establish telegraphic communication with Europe via the Bermudas and Azores. Referred to the Committe on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the charter of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers and sailors, by allowing members of Congress to serve as Directors. Passed.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) introduced a joint resolution for printing 2000 copies of the bill to increase the tariff on wool and woollens. Passed.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) introduced a joint resolution making the Bankrupt act of last session applicable and in full force in the Territories of the United States. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Henderson (Mo) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to communicate to the Senate whether an armed expedition has been sent against the Indians in the Western Territories, and if so, under what order and against what tribes. Agreed to.

Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to amend and simplify the acts in relation to the Metropolitan police of the District.

Mr. Morrill introduced a joint resolution appropriating $150,000 to the relief of freedmen and destitute colored people of the District, which passed the Senate during the last session and failed in the House or was not acted upon.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. Sumner called up the resolution of thanks to Mr. Peabody for his munificent liberality in giving $2,000,000 for educational purposes, to be distributed among the whole people, without any other distinction except need and opportunities for usefulness, and directing the President to cause a gold medal to be struck and presented to Mr. Peabody in the name of the American people.

Mr. Sumner spoke briefly on the subject of this resolution, paying a high tribute to the beneficence of Mr. Peabody.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) was glad of an opportunity to express his high opinion of Mr. Peabody as a gentleman he had known for fifty years, who was an honor to American citizenship at home and abroad.

Mr. Tipton said that before he could vote for this resolution, he would have to ascertain what was the position of the donor during our national troubles. He could not vote the honors of the Senate to Mr. Peabody, who had done no more than many of his constituents, who had done as much as they were able for the cause of education. As the grant was for local, and not for national purposes, he thought it was for local legislation and not for Congress to express their thanks.

The resolution was passed. Yeas 33, nays 2; Messrs. Grimes and Tipton voting in the negative.

### House of Representatives.

*Continued from Third Edition.*

The Senate joint resolution, extending for five years the time for completing the improvements of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.

Mr. Eggleston (Ohio) moved to refer it to the Committee of Commerce. Negatived.

The joint resolution was then passed.

On motion of Mr. Clarke (Ohio) the Kansas members were authorized to draw stationery and newspapers for the present the same as for a short session.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) presented a joint resolution reciting the facts of the confiscation by the Confederate States of debts due by the inhabitants of the Southern States to loyal citizens; the payment of over half a million of dollars, proceeding from such confiscation, to the Citizens' Bank of New Orleans; the seizure by the General Commanding the United States Army of the Gulf of the balance remaining of that fund, $219,000, and the payment of that amount into the Treasury, and providing for a commission to hear and determine claims of Northern creditors to shares of that sum, and to distribute the same ratably.

After some discussion, in which Mr. Butler stated that the measure had the entire approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, and accepted an amendment suggested by Mr. Raun (Ill.), that the expenses of the Commission shall be paid out of the fund, the joint resolution was passed.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to furnish information relative to the property seized or taken possession of by the Government or its agents in Louisiana; also, papers in the case of Kemier & Zacharis. Adopted.

Mr. Griswold (N. Y.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution reciting that certain American citizens, organized under the title of the Lower California Company, have acquired from the Republican Government of Mexico a grant of land embracing nearly the whole of Lower California, and that they are processing a scientific survey thereof, and directing the Secretary of the Navy to detach some suitable vessel now in the Pacific for the purpose of making a cotemporaneous survey of the coast and adjacent island.

Mr. Boutwell (Mass.) objected, and the joint resolution was not introduced.

Mr. Robinson (N. Y.) asked leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold and receive legal-tenders at par for duties.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) objected. Leave was given to have it printed.

Mr. Cobb (Wis.) presented the joint resolutions

## MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.

We to-day commence the republication of the famous "Caudle Lectures." These humorous papers originally appeared in the London *Punch*, about the year 1848, and were begun by Laman Blanchard, one of the first and most prolific writers to that humorous and satirical periodical. Blanchard worked on *Punch* in its infancy, close and hard, along with its managing editor, Mark Lemon, assisted by Gilbert A'Beckett and the Brothers Mayhew, with the additional assistance of an occasional outside contribution. After *Punch* was able to extend the Midas wand of £ s. and *d.*, the genii sprang to its assistance without stint. Among the favored of the second class were Douglas Jerrold, Tom Hood, Angus B. Reach, Albert Smith, and others.

Of the originator of the "Curtain Lectures," Laman Blanchard, little is recorded. His literary life was as short as brilliant—condensing into a dozen working years the labor of an ordinary lifetime. Of his private character we can say that he lived a life wholly unlike his "Mr. Caudle;" for in his family Blanchard was peculiarly blessed. His "wife and children three" were the centre of his attraction, as he was of theirs. The antithesis is continued in the fact that, while he made his thousands laugh, he himself seldom smiled. Like Cowper, though he wrote his "John Gilpins" every week, at so much a column, he went through the world as though he owed an apology for being in it.

One Sabbath evening, after talking with his family as he was wont, he retired to his library to end his life by suicide.

The "Caudle Lectures" had become so popular that *Punch* could not afford to lose them, and Blanchard's friend and fellow-laborer, Douglas Jerrold, took them up and continued them until, by common consent, they were reckoned finished. How well the task was done by Jerrold, the reader himself will determine.

We may add, as regards *Punch*, that, with the exception of Mark Lemon, its founders, Blanchard, Hood, Jerrold, Smith, and Leech (the artist), are all gone.

### *THE FIRST LECTURE.*

MR. CAUDLE HAS LENT FIVE POUNDS TO A FRIEND.

"You ought to be very rich, Mr. Caudle. I wonder who'd lend you five pounds? But so it is; a wife may work and may slave! Ha, dear! the many things that might have been done with five pounds. As if people picked up money in the street! But you always were a fool, Mr. Caudle! I've wanted a black satin gown these three years, and that five pounds would have entirely bought it. But it's no matter how I go—not at all. Everybody says I don't dress as becomes your wife—and I don't; but what's that to you, Mr. Caudle? Nothing. Oh, no! you can have fine feelings for everybody but those belonging to you. I wish people knew you as I do—that's all. You like to be called liberal,—and your poor family pays for it.

"All the girls want bonnets, and where they're to come from I can't tell. Half five pounds would have bought 'em; but now they must go without. Of course, *they* belong to you: and anybody but your own flesh and blood, Mr. Caudle!

"The man called for the water-rate to-day; but I should like to know how people are to pay taxes who throw away five pounds to every fellow that asks them?

"Perhaps you don't know that Jack, this morning, knocked his shuttlecock through the bed-room window. I was going to send for the glazier to mend it; but after you lent that five pounds I was sure we couldn't afford it. Oh, no! the window must go as it is; and pretty weather it is for a dear child to sleep with a broken window. He's got a cold already on his lungs, and I shouldn't at all wonder if that broken window settled him. If the dear boy dies, his death will be upon his father's head: for I'm sure we can't now pay to mend windows. We might though, and do a good many more things, too, if people didn't throw away their five pounds.

"Next Tuesday the fire insurance is due. I should like to know how it's to be paid? Why, it can't be paid at all! That five pounds would have more than done it; and now, insurance is out of the question. And there never were as many fires as there are now. I shall never close my eyes all night—but what's that to you, so people can call you liberal, Mr. Caudle? Your wife and children may all be burned alive in their beds—as all of us to a certainty shall be, for the insurance *must* drop. And after we've insured for so many years! But how, I should like to know, are people to insure who make ducks and drakes of their five pounds?

"I did think we might go to Margate this summer. There's poor little Caroline, I'm sure she wants the sea. But no, dear creature! she must stop at home—all of us must stop at home—she'll go into a consumption, there's no doubt of that; yes, sweet little angel! I've made up my mind to lose her, *now*. The child might have been saved; but people can't save their children and throw away their five pounds too.

"I wonder where poor little Mopsy is? While you were lending that five pounds, the dog ran out of the shop. You know I never let it go into the street, for fear it should be bit by some mad dog, and come home and bite all the children. It wouldn't now at all astonish me if the animal was to come back with the hydrophobia, and give it to all the family. However, what's your family to you, so you can play the liberal creature with five pounds?

"Do you hear that shutter, how it's banging to and fro? Yes, I know what it wants as well as you; it wants a new fastening. I was going to send for the blacksmith to-day, but now it's out of the question: *now* it must bang of nights, since you've thrown away five pounds.

"Ha! there's the soot falling down the chimney. If I hate the smell of anything, it's the smell of soot. And you know it; but what are my feelings to you? *Sweep the chimney!* Yes, it's all very fine to say sweep the chimney; but how are chimneys to be swept—how are they to be paid for by people who don't take care of their five pounds?

"Do you hear the mice running about the room? *I* hear them. If they were to drag only you out of bed it would be no matter. *Set a trap for them!* Yes, it's easy enough to say set a trap for 'em. But how are people to afford mouse-traps, when every day they lose five pounds?

"Hark! I'm sure there's a noise downstairs. It wouldn't at all surprise me if there were thieves in the house. Well, it *may* be the cat, but thieves are pretty sure to come in some night. There's a wretched fastening to the back door; but these are not times to afford bolts and bars, when people won't take care of their five pounds.

"Mary Anne ought to have gone to the dentist's to-morrow. She wants three teeth taken out. Now, it can't be done. Three teeth that quite disfigure the child's mouth. But there they must stop, and spoil the sweetest face that ever was made. Otherwise, she'd have been a wife for a lord. Now, when she grows up, who'll have her? Nobody. We shall die, and leave her alone and unprotected in the world. But what do you care for that? Nothing; so you can squander away five pounds."

"And thus," comments Caudle, "according to my wife, she—dear soul!—couldn't have a satin gown; the girls couldn't have new bonnets; the water-rate must stand over; Jack must get his death through a broken window; our fire insurance couldn't be paid, so that we should all fall victims to the devouring element; we couldn't go to Margate, and Caroline would go to an early grave; the dog would come home and bite us all mad; the shutter would go banging forever; the soot would always fall; the mice never let us have a wink of sleep; thieves be always breaking in the house; our dear Mary Anne be forever left an unprotected maid—and with other evils falling upon us, all, all because I would go on lending five pounds!"

### *THE SECOND LECTURE.*

MR. CAUDLE HAS BEEN AT A TAVERN WITH A FRIEND, AND "IS ENOUGH TO POISON A WOMAN" WITH TOBACCO-SMOKE.

"I'm sure I don't know who'd be a poor woman! I don't know who'd tie themselves up to a man, if they knew only half they'd have to bear. A wife must stay at home, and be a drudge, whilst a man can go anywhere. It's enough for a wife to sit like Cinderella by the ashes, whilst her husband can go drinking and singing at a tavern. *You never sing?* How do I know you never sing? It's very well for you to say so; but if I could hear you, I dare say you're among the worst of 'em.

"And now, I suppose, it will be the tavern every night? If you think I'm going to sit up for you, Mr. Caudle, you're very much mistaken. No: and I'm not going to get out of my warm bed to let you in, either. No: nor Susan sha'n't sit up for you. No: nor you sha'n't have a latch-key. I'm not going to sleep with the door upon the latch, to be murdered before the morning.

"Faugh! Pah! Whewgh! That filthy tobacco-smoke! It's enough to kill any decent woman. You know I hate tobacco, and yet you will do it. *You don't smoke yourself?* What of that? If you go among people who *do* smoke, you're just as bad, or worse. You might as well smoke—indeed, better. Better smoke yourself than come home with other people's smoke all in your hair and whiskers.

"I never knew any good to come to a man who went to a tavern. Nice companions he picks up there! Yes; people who make it a boast to treat their wives like slaves, and ruin their families. There's that wretch, Harry Prettyman. See what he's come to. He doesn't now get home till two in the morning; and then in what a state! He begins quarreling with the door-mat, that his poor wife may be afraid to speak to him. A mean wretch! But don't you think I'll be like Mrs. Prettyman. No! I wouldn't put up with it from the best man that ever trod. You'll not make me afraid to speak to you, however you may swear at the door-mat. No, Mr. Caudle, that you won't.

"*You don't intend to stay out till two in the morning?* How do you know what you'll do when you get among such people? Men can't answer for themselves when they get boosing one with another. They never think of their poor wives, who are grieving and wearing themselves out at home. A nice headache you'll have to-morrow morning—or rather *this* morning; for it must be past twelve. *You won't have a headache?* It's very well for you to say so, but I know you will; and then you may nurse yourself for me. Ha! that filthy tobacco again! No; I shall not go to sleep like a good soul. How's people to go to sleep when they're suffocated?

"Yes, Mr. Caudle, you'll be nice and ill in the morning! But don't you think I'm going to let you have your breakfast in bed, like Mrs. Prettyman. I'll not be such a fool. No: nor I won't have discredit brought upon the house by sending for soda-water early, for all the neighborhood to say, 'Caudle was drunk last night.' No: I've some regard for the dear children, if you haven't. No: nor you sha'n't have broth for dinner. Not a neck of mutton crosses my threshold, I can tell you.

"*You won't want soda, and you won't have broth?* All the better. You wouldn't get 'em if you did, I can assure you. Dear, dear, dear! The filthy tobacco! I'm sure it's enough to make me as bad as you are. Talking about getting divorced—I'm sure tobacco ought to be good grounds. How little does a woman think, when she marries, that she gives herself up to be poisoned! You men contrive to have it all of your own side, you do. Now if I was to go and leave you and the children, a pretty noise there'd be! You, however, can go and smoke no end of pipes, and—*You didn't smoke?* It's all the same, Mr. Caudle, if you go among smoking people. Folks are known by their company. You'd better smoke yourself, than bring home the pipes of all the world.

"Yes, I see how it will be. Now you've once gone to a tavern, you'll always be going. You'll be coming home tipsy every night; and tumbling down and breaking your leg, and putting out your shoulder; and bringing all sorts of disgrace and expense upon us. And then you'll be getting into a street fight—oh! I know your temper too well to doubt it, Mr. Caudle—and be knocking down some of the police. And then I know what will follow. It *must* follow. Yes, you'll be sent for a month or six weeks to the tread-mill. Pretty thing that, for a respectable tradesman, Mr. Caudle, to be put upon the tread-mill with all sorts of thieves and vagabonds, and—there, again, that horrible tobacco!—and riffraff of every kind. I should like to know how your children are to hold up their heads, after their father has been upon the tread-mill? No; I *won't* go to sleep. And I'm not talking of what's impossible. I know it will all happen—every bit of it. If it wasn't for the dear children, you might be ruined, and I wouldn't so much as speak about it, but—oh, dear, dear! at least you might go where they smoke *good* tobacco—but I can't forget that I'm their mother. At least, they shall have *one* parent.

"Taverns! Never did a man go to a tavern who didn't die a beggar. And how your pot-companions will laugh at you when they see your name in the 'Gazette!' For it *must* happen. Your business is sure to fall off; for what respectable people will buy toys for their children of a drunkard? You're not a drunkard! No: but you will be—it's all the same.

"You've begun by staying out till midnight. By-and-by 'twill be all night. But don't you think, Mr. Caudle, you shall ever have a key. I know you. Yes; you'd do exactly like that Prettyman, and what did he do, only last Wednesday? Why, he let himself in about four in the morning, and brought home with him his pot-companion, Puffy. His dear wife woke at six, and saw Prettyman's dirty boots at her bed-side. And where was the wretch, her husband? Why, he was drinking down stairs—swilling. Yes; worse than a midnight robber, he'd taken the keys out of his dear wife's pocket—ha! what that poor creature has to bear!—and had got at the brandy. A pretty thing for a wife to wake at six in the morning, and instead of her husband to see his dirty boots!

"But I'll not be made your victim, Mr. Caudle, not I. You shall never get at my keys, for they shall lie under my pillow—under my own head, Mr. Caudle.

"You'll be ruined, but if I can help it, you shall ruin nobody but yourself.

"Oh! that hor—hor—hor—i—ble tob—ac—co!"

To this lecture Caudle affixes no comment. A certain proof, we think, that the man had nothing to say for himself.

[*Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures will be continued daily, in The Evening Telegraph, until completed.*]


## BILLIARD ROOMS.

BIRD. BIRD. BIRD.

After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and spacious establishment for the entertainment of his friends, and the public in general, at Nos. 605 and 607 ARCH Street.

The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables, while the appurtenances and adornments comprise everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement are four new and splendid Bowling Alleys, for those who wish to develope their muscle in anticipation of the base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where everything in the edible line can be had of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as Assistants, and will preside over the various departments:

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While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all. He ventures to say that, taken all in all, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia approaching this establishment in completeness of arrangement and attention to the comfort of the public.

3 21m C. BIRD, Proprietor.

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SPLENDID OPENING OF THE LATEST STYLES.—MRS. M. A. BINDER, No. 1031 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS. Also, an elegant stock of Imported Paper Patterns for Ladies' and Children's Dress. Parisian Dress and Cloak Making in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted, and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices, at twenty-four hours' notice. Cutting and basting. Patterns in sets, or by the single piece, for merchants and dress-makers, now ready. 9 20 6m

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1 30 wfm3m

THE NEWS-STAND, S. W. CORNER SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets is open daily until 9 P. M., for the sale of the leading Morning, Evening, Weekly, Sunday, and Illustrated Newspaper of this city; together with the New York daily weeklies, etc. 1 3

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Has received per late arrivals, a large and varied assortment of

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TAPESTRY, and

INGRAINS.

Also, NEW STYLE VENETIANS, for STAIRS and HALLS, with separate Borders to match, all made expressly for our sales by the best manufacturers, and will be sold at lowest cash prices. [2 1 fmw3m5p

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

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Will open this morning, from the great Auction Sale, 100 pieces of Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1'12, and $1'25; fifty pieces of Ingrains at 40, 45, and 50c.; fifty pieces of English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, at only $1'75; Hemp Carpets, 37c.; Rag Carpets, 56c.; Floor Oil Cloths, 50c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Williamsville Muslin, 28c; Table Linens, 40c. to $1'50.; Blankets selling at cost; Flannels, 37 to 87c.; Red Check Matting, 50c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. cor. Eleventh and Market streets. 2 19 6m

JOHN R. WHITE,

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WINDOW SHADES, ETC.,

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## GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MATERIALS.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, Office of Executive and Inspecting Officer, PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1867.

Will be sold at auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, on SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1867, 18,091¾ lbs. ASSORTED MACHINE AND OTHER THREADS, *all in good condition*, of the following makers:—"Raleigh," "Caldwell," "Hall & Moody," "Barbour," "Banbridge," "Holden," "Marshalls'," and "Stuarts'." Samples can be seen, and catalogues obtained, at the auction store of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, South Fourth street, at the office of Clothing and Equipage, No. 1139 Girard street, and at the Schuylkill Arsenal.

Terms.—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Geo. H. Crosman, Asst. Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Capt. & A. Q. M., Bvt. Maj., U. S. A.,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

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## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

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on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

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on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

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on merchandise generally.
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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $100,000 | United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871 | $114,000'00 |
| 126,000 | United States 6 Per Cent. Loan 1881 | 126,500'00 |
| 200,000 | United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes | 211,508'00 |
| 125,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt) | 126,562'50 |
| 84,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 84,720'00 |
| 66,000 | State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan | 44,620'00 |
| 80,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 80,750'00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds | 20,500'00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage Six Per. Cent. Bonds | 24,250'00 |
| 25,00 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees) | 20,750'00 |
| 80,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 18,000'00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 5,040'00 |
| 15,000 | 300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia) | 15,000'00 |
| 7,150 | 143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 8,258'25 |
| 5,000 | 100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company | 3,950'00 |
| *20,000 | 80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company | 20,000'00 |
| 193,900 | Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property | 195,900'00 |
| $1,045,050 par. | Market value, $1,070,280'75 Cost, $1,030,352'05. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000'00 |
| | Bills receivable for insurances made | 27,837'20 |
| | Balance due at agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company | 38,923'90 |
| | Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,173. Estimated value | 2,530'00 |
| | Cash in Bank $811.102'26 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 447'14 | 41,540'00 |
| | | $1,407,221'36 |

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1866,

$2,506,851'96.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $400,000'00 |
| Accrued Surplus | 944,543'15 |
| Premiums | 1,162,308'81 |
| UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467'53. | INCOME FOR 1866, $310,000. |

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [11

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,0

Assets, January 8, 1867, $1,763,267'33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION and FIRE RISKS

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital and Assets, $16,000,000.

Invested in United States, $1,500,000.

Total Premiums Received by the Company in 1865, $4,947,175.

Total Losses Paid in 1865, $4,018,250

All Losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

ATWOOD SMITH,
General Agent for Pennsylvania,
OFFICE,
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange
PHILADELPHIA. [8 11 6m

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH, 22d., 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—both classes Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms

Term Policies. Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, WM. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1864—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas R. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

## INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL.

CAPITAL, $125,000—PAID UP.

ACCUMULATION, $300,000.

Cash Dividend in 1867, Forty per Cent.

CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, President.
RICHARD H. HARDING, Secretary.

Parties desiring full information will call on E. BRAINARD COLTON, General Agent for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.

Morton McMichael, Mayor.
A. B. Cooley & Co., No. 214 Delaware avenue.
Wm. H. Gatzmer, President Camden & Amboy R.R.
James Ross Snowden, late Director Mint. [2 23 1y

A. G. B. Hinkle, M. D., Medical Examiner.

A FEW GOOD SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000,

Of which amount not $3600 remain unpaid at this date.

$100,000 000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven, Furman Sheppard, Thomas Mackellar, John Supplee, John W. Claghorn, Silas Yerkes, Jr., Alfred S. Gillett, N. S. Lawrence, Charles I. Dupont, Henry F. Kenney, Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

STRICT ECONOMY IN MANAGEMENT.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Commenced Business 7mo. 24, 1865.

Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance among members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Med. Examiner
JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

This Company, in addition to the security arising from the accumulation of premiums, gives the insured the advantage of an actual paid-up Capital. ALL THE PROFITS OF INSURANCE ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.

Life Policies and Endowments in all the most approved forms.

Annuities granted on favorable terms. [2 22fmw3m

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, NO. 5 S. FIFTH STREET.

ASSETS.....$136,210'89.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

MUTUAL SYSTEM EXCLUSIVELY.

DIRECTORS FOR 1867.

Caleb Clothier, Benjamin Malone, Thomas Mather, T. Ellwood Chapman, Simeon Matlack, Aaron W. Gaskill, William P. Reeder, Joseph Chapman, Edward M. Needles, Wilson M. Jenkins, Lukens Webster, Francis T. Atkinson.

CALEB CLOTHIER, President.
BENJAMIN MALONE, Vice-President.
THOMAS MATHER, Treasurer.
T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. [2 28 1m

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 33 S. FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $2000, or giving $16 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 33 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Com. National Bank
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
James M. Conrad, firm of Conrad & Walton, No. Market street.
Enoch Lewis, late Gen. Superintendent Penna. R.R.
Andrew Mehaffey, S. W. corner of Third and Walnut streets.
G. C. Franciscus, Gen. Agent Penna. R. R. Co.
Thomas K. Peterson, No. 2036 Market street.
W. W. Kurtz, firm of Kurtz & Howard, No. 26 S. Third street. 1 31y

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary 3 30

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &C.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

VISITORS TO THE PARIS EXPOSITION will find suitable TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, and every article adapted for European travel, at BROWN'S TRUNK STORE, FOURTH and CHESNUT Streets.

2 19

### THE OLD STORY.

I was a woman, and I'd a heart,
And I raved of love and of constancy,
And he saw the tears to my eyelids start,
For he was the world to me!

He whispered low when the spring-time flew,
Of the tangled paths in which men stray,
And around me all his arms he threw,
His eyes were on me that day.

We parted: yes, but I clung to him,
And I put up my lips to be kissed again;
But the laughing eyes of the heav'n grew dim,
And were swollen black with rain.

They came to me when my love was gone,
And said he was poor and toiled for bread;
They talk'd o' ruin and tears alone,
And my heart was dull as lead.

And then they laid their bribe at my feet,
'Twas the same old tale that is often told;
They play'd on the strings of my heart's conceit,
And dazzled my eyes with gold.

I sold myself to a loveless thing,
And I walk'd to the altar and there I lied;
For my heart was away with the primrose spring,
And I by my husband's side.

And now you ask me what of the lie?
I've paid full dear for my girlish greed;
'Twere better, I think, for a woman to die,
Than to live the life I lead.

I am alone, but still I can sing,
And pray for the rain of Winter's rain,
For the scent of the primrose-crown of Spring
Will return to me again.

## LOVE, COURTSHIP, AND MARRIAGE.

LECTURE BY THE REV. D. H. MILLER, DELIVERED LAST EVENING AT THE NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CAMDEN, N. J.

Last evening the North Baptist Church, Second and Pearl streets, was filled with a very select and intelligent audience, to listen to the first of a course of lectures given under the auspices of this church. The one delivered last evening was by Rev. D. Henry Miller, and was replete with happy hits, which were appreciated by the audience in frequent bursts of laughter or applause, according to their nature.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Goldsmith. He spoke substantially as follows:—It is no laughing matter to be in love—love such as the unmarried talk about. Love is a mystery so great that no human power can give its origin. It is so deep that the soundings are beyond the reach of all. It is a height so high that tens of thousands have grown dizzy in their attempt to fly to its summit, and have fallen the victims of love—love hopeless, love deceitful.

Men, and women are in love, and, not satisfied with being so, they love each other. You might as well attempt to live without air and light as to place a fetter upon love, or a barrier around the lovers in every community. It is of all affections the most impertinent, as it is the most determined. It breaks through the conventional rules of society and through the well-regulated community. It laughs at bars and bolts, parental restraint, legal decisions, at the saddest prospects and the most forbidding clouds, and with the violence of untamed fury it dashes onward to the full enjoyment of that paradise pictured in fancy. Love acting the part of a magnet, there is no such thing as keeping the lovers separate.

Love is a universal passion. We have various kinds of love. Such as love of self and kindred and character and possession, but the love of the sexes is a universal love. These other kinds of love are limited, but there is no limit to man's love for a beautiful woman, or for a woman's love for a true man. It is a dangerous thing to fall in love at first sight. We have an instance in the case of one of the ancient writers, who fell in love with a beautiful woman at first sight, but was very much chagrined when he was informed that she was another man's wife.

All is not love that is called so. It is clothed well, it looks well; but it lacks the heart to give it the sound of the genuine metal. Love must have time to grow and strengthen. It is the most sensitive of plants. It will not do to neglect it. It is the stepping-stone to future enjoyment. The following toast is very expressive:—"The ladies! their eyes kindle the only flame against which there is no insurance." Deception in courtship is expected. A young man visits a young lady. She lisps out—"I am glad to see you," while at the same time she wonders what in the world brought him there, and how long he is going to stay, as she expects a visit from Mr. Tompkins, of around the corner. A woman can deceive a man easily.

The young ladies of modern times may be well versed in physiology, and phrenology and psychology, but they are—at least a great many of them—ignorant of cookology, bakeology, and housekeepingology, by far the most important.

Affection is too sacred a thing to be trifled with. It is too holy for base deception. It is said that man's love is like the morning-glory, beautifully bright for one hour, and shrivelled up, if not dead, the next. If I were to describe courtship, I would say it was that period between the attachment of affection and the perfection of that attachment. The object of courtship is to pave the way for marriage. Courtship is a personal affair, and should be attended to personally.

A courtship resulting from honest love will make a happy marriage. It will fill the house with music. Fidelity should be maintained at all times. The fickle or inconstant lover, or inconstant lady, will, in all probability, make a fickle husband or inconstant wife. Marriage was the first ordinance of Heaven, and was instituted for the happiness of the race. What word in our language carries along with it so many interesting associations as that of "wife?" Around that word are concentrated all true ideas of earthly bliss. It is at once expressive of the dearest and most sacred relations that can exist on earth.

Bachelors are less worthy of sympathy than the old maids. The happiest marriages on record are those between parties who started with a good stock of affection, and an earnest desire to help each other.

Contentment is what is needed. A gentleman in New York had despatched one of his employes to visit the store of a certain other gentleman in a Western town with a view to find out his mode of living. The employee arrived at the other's store and inquired for his residence. He was informed it was back of the store. He approached that portion of the building and observed the man and his wife seated opposite each other, with a napkin spread across their laps—a substitute for a table—while they were eating their breakfast. When he returned to New York he told his senior "if he had the legs to a table which his friend had, he would not take $10,000 for them." (Laughter.)

The lecturer continued at some length, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

### The Public School Fund in Camden.

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:*—

CAMDEN, N. J., March 8.—I learn that there has been and is an effort made to get the Board of Education of the city of Camden to make separate appropriations for the Catholic Church, so that the said Church can have schools separate from the public schools, common to all in the city of Camden. Now, sir, I can see no good which can result from this proceeding, except to discriminate in favor of increased power to the Catholic Church. All sectarian doctrines are forbidden by law to be taught in our common schools. It is well known, that as a class, the communicants of the Catholic Church have not been earnestly in favor of the war for human rights. I warn your readers against the danger of our School Board giving away unusual privileges to any denomination of our people, whether Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, or Catholic.

Yours, truly, JUSTICE.


## FINANCIAL.

**PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.**

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF

**$23,000,000.**

AN ACT

TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

*Whereas*, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

*And whereas*, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be payable as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars payable at any time after ten years, and within fifteen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said loan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: *Provided*, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said loan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, committees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fiduciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, at a rate of premium not exceeding twenty per centum.

Section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity.

Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been paid.

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed.

JOHN P. GLASS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
L. W. HALL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the 1st day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Pennsylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. United States of America.

Bids will be received for $5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; $8,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and $10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent. per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advantageous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of $50, and such higher sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes.

The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in payment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid.

No distinction will be made between bidders paying in cash or overdue loans.

JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
Auditor-General
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above, unless authorized, will receive pay. 2 7

**7 3-10s,**

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY.

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

**DE HAVEN & BROTHER,**

10 25rp] **No. 40 SOUTH THIRD St.**

**P. S. PETERSON & CO.,**

No. 39 S. THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS, AND STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.,

BOUGHT AND SOLD AT THE

Philadelphia and New York Boards of Brokers.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

DRAFTS ON NEW YORK

Always for sale in sums to suit purchasers, [2 20 3m

## FINANCIAL.

**NEW SIX PER CENTS.**

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,

FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES

FOR SALE

AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

NO. 122 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

This LOAN is secured by a First Mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed, and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton; including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the Office of the Company.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
2 28tf TREASURER.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

**JAY COOKE & Co.**

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

**Compound Interest Notes Wanted.**

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made, Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 12 24 3mdp

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

3 4tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

**7 3'10s.—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES**

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
12 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

**SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.**

**Bankers,**

*7th So. 3d St., Philada. | 3 Nassau St., New York.*

*Dealers in U. S. Securities and Foreign Exchange, and members of Stock and Gold Exchanges in both cities.*

*Accounts of Banks and Bankers received on liberal terms.*

**U. S. Bonds a Specialty.**

**FIRST-CLASS SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.**

North Missouri First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds for sale at

85.

All information cheerfully given.

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**

BANKERS,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

1 21 2m4

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL, $500,000—FULL PAID.

DIRECTORS

Jos. T. Bailey, Edw. B. Orne, Nathan Hilles, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, B. Rowland, Jr., Sam'l A. Bispham, Fred. A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM H. RHAWN.

CASHIER,
JOSEPH P. MUMFORD. [1 31 3m

HARD RUBBER ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, Arms, Legs, Appliances for Deformity, etc. etc. These Limbs are transferred from life in form and fit; are the lightest, most durable, comfortable, perfect, and artistic substitutes yet invented. They are approved and adopted by the United States Government and our principal Surgeon Patented August 18, 1863; May 29, 1865; May 1, 186 Address KIMBALL & CO., No. 639 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Pamphlets free. 6m

## RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA, TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations.

Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M. Arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A.M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with the Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 6:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:35 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M. arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Reading and all way stations, leaves Reading at 11:30, and Downingtown at 12:30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 and 8:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 7 A. M. and 12:30 noon.

EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 7 and 9 A. M. and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 and 11:53 A. M., and 1:46 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, &c.

Returning, Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9:05 A. M., and 9:15 P. M., passing Reading at 4:49 and 10:51 A. M. and 11:30 P. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2:45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:11 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:36 A. M. and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Trains leave Auburn at 7:30 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1:56 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 8:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M., and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $57 50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half price.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches, at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 7:15 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and all points in the Lehigh and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of Berks and AMERICAN streets.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS

On and after TUESDAY, January 1, 1867, Passenger trains leave the NEW Depot corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy railroad for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa railroad for Shipet, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrives at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 P. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train leaving Bethlehem at 12:55 P. M. for Easton and points on New Jersey Central railroad to New York.

At 9 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington stopping at intermediate stations.

At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take Stage at Doylestown for New Hope.

At 3:40 P. M.—Evening Express for Bethlehem and principal stations on the North Pennsylvania Railroad making close connection at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley train for Easton, reaching there at 6:45 P. M. Passengers for Plainfield, Somerville and other points on New Jersey Central Railroad, take New Jersey Central train at Easton, which arrives in New York at 10:45 P. M. Passengers or Shannetown take stage at North Wales, and for Nazareth at Bethlehem and for Greenville at Quakertown.

At 4:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for Langhorne at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation, for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening Train for Allentown, Mauch Chunk, etc.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation, for Fort Washington

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9:15 A. M., 2:30 and 8:40 P. M.

2:30 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:15, and 7:05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M., and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 5:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:35 P. M.

Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.

Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Hillman's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot.

Office No. 213 South THIRD Street. 1 1§

1867.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie, and is the most direct route to the great Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1:20 P. M.; Elmira Mail, 5:40 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train, 12 M.; Elmira Mail, 8:00 A. M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 10:00 A. M.

Leave New York at 5:00 P. M., arrive at Erie 7:15 P. M.

Leave Erie at 5:30 P. M., arrive at New York 4:40 P. M.

Leave Erie at 10:25 A. M., arrive at New York 10:10 A. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWYNNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
1 1§ A. L. TYLER, General Sup., Erie.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 326 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines, or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States. JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing Monday, December 24, 1866.

Trains will leave Depot, corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Express Train at 4:15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with the Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 (daily) P. M. for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington with Delaware R. R. Line (Saturdays excepted,) stopping at Middletown, Smyrna, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with boat for Norfolk, Portsmouth and the South.

Passengers by boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 12:30, 4, 6 and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4 P. M. train connects with the Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington 7:15 and 8:30 A. M., 3 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 7:25 A. M. Way Mail; 9:35 A. M. Express; 1:10 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 8:25 P. M., Express.

From Baltimore to Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Chester at 4:49 and 9:12 A. M., and 3:38 P. M.

Trains for Baltimore leave Wilmington at 5:23 and 10 A. M., and 4:13 P. M.

SUNDAY TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Baltimore at 8:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville and Wilmington. Also, stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia, and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and at Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Through Tickets to all points West, South and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel. Persons purchasing tickets at this Office can have their baggage checked at their residence by Graham's Baggage Express. H. F. KENNEY, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars on the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Street Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays the Market street cars leave Front and Market streets 35 minutes before the departure of each train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 62 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | at 8:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | at 12:00 M. |
| Parksburg Train | at 1:00 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | at 4:00 P. M. |
| Pittsburg and Erie Mail | at 9:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | at 11:00 P. M. |

Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Williamsport without change of cars, and arrive at Lock Haven at 6:10 P. M.

Passengers by Mail Train go to Carlisle and Chambersburg without change of cars.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, No. 653 Chesnut street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | at 12:50 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | at 7:10 A. M. |
| Pacific Accom., Nos. 1 and 2 | 8:20 A. M. and 7:10 P. M. |
| Parksburg Train | at 9:20 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | at 12:40 P. M. |
| Fast Line | at 1:30 P. M. |
| Day Express | at 3:50 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | at 9:50 P. M. |

Philadelphia Express arrives daily, except Monday.

Cincinnati Express arrives daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

Passengers leaving Lock Haven at 7 A. M., and Williamsport at 8:40 A. M., reach Philadelphia, without change of cars, from Williamsport, by Day Express at 5:50 P. M.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to one hundred dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information, apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 631 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent, at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, No. 137 DOCK Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows viz:—

| | Fare |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom | $2 25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express | 3 00 |
| At 12 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express | 3 00 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | 2 25 |
| com. and Emigrant | 1 25 do. 1 00 |

At 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham and Vincentown, and at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6 and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c. The 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. lines runs direct through to Trenton.

The 1 P. M. Market line will leave from foot of Market street, upper ferry.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M., 4:30, 6:45 PM. and 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, Fare $3 00. The 6:45 P. M. line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3:30, 4:30, 5, 6:45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, &c., and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4:30, 5 and 12 P. M. for Schenck's.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 5 and 12 P. M. for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6 and 12 P. M., for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 10:15 A. M., 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 12 P. M. for Wissinoming.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD,

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes, daily Sundays excepted, from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester and Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, &c.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, &c.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN Railroad.

TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, November 1, 1866, until further notice,

FOR GERMANTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 5, 5:45, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown, 6, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:30 down train and 3:45 and 5:45 up trains will not stop on the Germantown branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, 10:45 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, 9:45 P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD,

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3:45, 5:45, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 1:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40 and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40 and 9:2 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:30, 9, 11 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 and 8 P. M.

The 5:30 P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mills and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2:30 and 8:45 P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK,

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8:35, 11:05 A. M., 1:30, 3, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7:30, 8:20, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 2, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2:30 and 8:45 P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7:30 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (

## LETTER FROM PITTSBURG.

**Matrimonial Infelicity—Accident on a City Passenger Car—Supposed Murder—Theatrical Matters, Etc.**

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, March 7.

We have not so much law and lawsuits here as you have further East, and yet we have enough, as the following list of divorce cases, which come before the present March Court, will show. I send you the list for the exclusive information of your readers who may have friends in this section:—

Robert B. Ewens' vs. Mary Ewens; John Miller vs. Catherine Miller; James Hare vs. Ann Hare; Bernard Yost vs. Anna Yost; James Cochran vs. Jane Coenran; Hilary Hemlee vs. Ann Jane Hemlee; Tobias Aeffner vs. Henrietta Aeffner; Carl Maenner vs. Caroline Maenner; David B. Goewey vs. Ellen A. Goewey; William H. Barry vs. Esther A. Barry; James R. Gamble vs. Mary Ann Gamble; A. B. Rook vs. Mary Rook; Francis B. Parsol vs. Eliza F. Parsol; Thomas Hollis vs. Emma B. Hollis; Matthew Boyee vs. Eliza Jane Boyce; George Weisenberger vs. Ann Weisenberger; Mary Jennings vs. Peter Jennings; Isabella F. Gregg vs. Alexander Gregg; Ellen E. Bryant vs. Daniel Bryant; Lucy Elker vs. Henry W. Elker; Margaret A. Glass vs. Simon Glass; Harriet Anderson vs. William Anderson; Mary Jane Hoffman vs. Samuel Hoffman; Theresa Wynecop vs. William F. Wynecop; Martha A. Lovely vs. Charles Lovely; Ida Weyman vs. James R. Weyman; Martha A. Hope vs. Thomas Hope; Lizzie J. Seat vs. James Seat; Magdalena Galhauer vs. Samuel Galhauer; Hannah Coursin vs. William H. Coursin; Sarah Abbott vs. J. M. Abbott; Rosa Baltzell vs. Jacob Baltzell; Elizabeth Hultz vs. Zeddiah Hultz; Susan Hanlon vs. William Hanlon; Belinda Mitchell vs. William Mitchell; Mary A. Sill vs. George F. Sill; Julia Ann Abers vs. Manor Abers; Elizabeth Graham vs. William Graham; Jemima Israel vs. Joseph Israel; Jane Stewart vs. John Stewart.

Of the above applications, twenty-four have been made by wives and sixteen by husbands.

Every conceivable reason is assigned for the applications, and should all of these cases be granted, we shall unmake wives and husbands about as fast as we make them. At any rate, it is doing what may be called a fair business in the "connubial felicity" line.

A day or so since the conductor and driver of one of our city railroad cars got themselves into considerable trouble by being rather too officious. A passenger named Dallas, who it is alleged was sick, wanted to have the window open, and the conductor persisted in having it down. The consequence was a rupture between them, which resulted in the ejecting of the passenger from the car with so much violence as to cut two arteries in his right arm, by ramming it through the window, and otherwise injuring the man, so that he fell down in the street, and had to be carried to his home. Dallas is still in bed, and fears are entertained that the injured arm will have to be amputated. The conductor and driver of the car have been arrested, and are held to await the result of the injuries. It may have been that the conductor was right in ejecting the passenger from the car, but the violence used on the occasion was uncalled for.

A man was found in the street on Tuesday evening who was supposed to be drunk. He was conveyed to the Station House, where he was found dead next morning. Papers upon his person give the information that he was a discharged soldier of Company D, 11th Pennsylvania Reserves. His name is Daniel Campbell, and he is unknown in this city.

Ristori opens here at the Opera House, on or about the 8th of next month. She is *fashionable*, and Pittsburg is crazy to see her.

The accomplished actor, Mr. Edwin Adams, well known and universally admired in your city, opened at the Opera House last Monday evening, with "Hamlet." The house was full, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, and Mr. Adams received quite an ovation. On Tuesday night he gave us "Macbeth." The house was full, but I am inclined to think the audience did not like his acting in the *rôle*. Such pieces are, I think, a little too heavy for this gentleman. Mr. Leake, as "Macduff," was excellent. He has a fine voice, and knows how to use it. The acting of Miss Annie Waite, as "Lady Macbeth," was wanting in spirit, and her remarks were, in many cases, inaudible even to those sitting close to the stage. Mr. Sutton, as "Banquo," looked well and acted well: he has one fault, of sufficient import to bear correcting, namely, the grinding out of the letter *r* wherever it occurs. To-morrow night Mr. Adams appears in *Wild Oats*. He opens in your city, at the Arch, on the 8th of April.

Mr. Henderson, the lessee of the Opera House, is a live manager, and spares neither expense nor trouble to give our citizens a fine entertainment. Mr. Harry Overington plays his part with commendable zeal, and his politeness and kindness are appreciated by our theatre-goers.

The "Varieties," under Fred. Aims, is doing well, with Mr. McFarland as the leading dramatist, and a large ballet troupe, under Professor G. W. Smith, of your city. Miss De Vere is the star of the ballet troupe, supported by Miss Summerfield, Miss Kelmyer, and other well-known Philadelphians.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BENEFITS TO-NIGHT.—At the Chesnut Miss Kate Reignolds will play for her benefit "Mrs. Gwill," in *Armadale*, and "The Duchess," in *Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady*.

At the Walnut Mr. E. L. Davenport takes his farewell benefit, and appears in three of his best characters. *True to the Core* will be played, together with *David Garrick* and *Who Killed Cock Robin?*

At the Arch Street Theatre, Mrs. John Drew will perform her fine part of "Mary Netley," in the successful new comedy of *Ours*, assisted by her whole company.

At the American, an excellent melange performance will be presented this evening.

At Carneross & Dixey's the usual bill of fun, music, and burlesque will be given, to the delight of all.

MATINEES TO-MORROW.—At the Chesnut, Miss Reignolds will appear in *Armadale*, supported by the whole company.

At the Arch, the "only *Ours* matinee" will occur. This will be welcome news to families.

At the American, an *apres-midi* entertainment will be given to-morrow.

LUCILLE WESTERN.—This distinguished actress will begin an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre on next Monday evening. She opens in *East Lynne*. Seats may be secured at any time for Monday's engagement.

COKER'S FAREWELL CONCERT.—Master Richard Coker has consented to give two farewell concerts before his departure for Paris, at Concert Hall, on next Monday and Tuesday evenings. Seats and tickets can be secured to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Master Coker will be assisted by eminent artistes at each entertainment.

THE GERMANIA.—The following is the programme of the Germania Orchestra for to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Overture, "La Sirene".....Auber
2. "Consolation," song without words.C. Moser
3. "The Provincial," waltz.....B. Bilse
4. "Meditation," by request.....T. Bach
5. Overture, "Adolphus of Nassau."
H. Marschner
6. Scene and Aria, from a "Night at Granada,"
C. Kreutzer
7. "Carnival of Venice," burlesque".....J. Gungl

THE JAPANESE.—Another immense audience greeted the "Imperial Troupe" last evening at the Academy of Music, and all were delighted with the wonderful feats of the great Eastern jugglers and athletes. They appear in a splendid entertainment this evening, and only remain with us a few nights longer.

VENUS.—Veron Fletcher's great painting of the "Goddess of Beauty" remains on exhibition, for this week only, at No. 1305 Chesnut street.

THE NEW PANTOMIME.—Mr. Robert Frazer's new Pantomime will be produced at Carneross & Dixey's Opera House, on next Monday week.

## PERSONAL.

TO PARTIES INTERESTED IN PROPERTIES EXEMPT FROM TAXATION BY THE GENERAL OR SPECIAL LAWS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH.

The Committee appointed by the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, to inquire and report to the House the value, location, and uses of the property exempted from taxation in the State of Pennsylvania, will meet on SATURDAY MORNING, March 9, 1867, at the Common Council Chamber in Philadelphia, and will continue in session from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. As the Committee are instructed "*to inquire and report*," parties representing properties *now exempt* may find it to their interest to attend said meeting, and give information as to their claims to exemption.

WILLIAM S. GREGORY Chairman.
JAMES N. KERNS,
GEORGE DE HAVEN,
W. M. WORRALL,
SAMUEL JOSEPHS—Committee.
GEORGE W. MOONEY, Secretary. 3 7 2t

UNITED STATES PENSION OFFICE, NO. 238 CARTER Street, below Third (Old Post Office Building).—The undersigned will pay

**ALL INVALID MALE PENSIONERS**

In the following order, commencing

**MONDAY, MARCH 4, 1867.**

Male Pensioners whose last names commence as follows will be paid on the days designated:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A, B, and C | March | 4 and 5. |
| D, E, and F | " | 6 " 7. |
| G, H, I, and J | " | 8 " 9. |
| K, L, and M | " | 11 " 12. |
| Mc, N, O, and P | " | 13 " 14. |
| Q, R, and S | " | 15 " 16. |
| T, U, and V | " | 18 " 19. |
| W, X, Y, and Z | " | 20. |

The Office will be open at 8 o'clock, closing at 4. All pensions remaining unpaid on March 20 will be paid whenever presented after that date.

E. W. C. GREENE,
United States Pension Agent.

$100 EXTRA BOUNTY.—SOLDIERS AND Heirs who are entitled to this Bounty, and who have not yet made application, should do so at once, as the Paymaster-General desires all claims to be filed and classified as soon as possible. I am daily receiving the checks for this Extra Bounty, and notify the successful applicants as soon as received, through the Post Office. Those desiring a speedy settlement should call on or address

GEORGE W. FORD,
No. 241 DOCK street, one door below Third.
OFFICE OPEN TUESDAY AND FRIDAY NIGHTS UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK. 2 9 1m

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE MOST EXCITING AND INTERESTING BOOK OF THE DAY.

**GENERAL L. C. BAKER'S HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE.**

AGENTS WANTED

In every city, town, county, and state of the Union to canvass for this work. This history was announced one year ago, but owing to the attempts of the Government to suppress it, its publication was delayed. It will now be issued, unaltered and unabridged, under the supervision of General Baker. It contains a full and official expose of the intricate machinations of the secret enemies of the Union.

For startling developments and thrilling adventures this book eclipses the famous experiences of FOUCHE and VIDOCQ. The marvellous narratives of General Baker are all attested by the highest official authority. It will contain the only official history of the Assassination conspiracy. A full history of this great, startling, and terrible crime,

FROM ITS CONCEPTION, IN THE HAUNTS OF VILLANY TO THE BURIAL PLACE OF BOOTH.

Has never yet been placed before the public. The work also fully exposes the nefarious system by which Presidential pardons were and are so readily obtained at Washington.

The morals of the National Capital are thoroughly ventilated, and there are some strange revelations concerning heads of departments, members of Congress, female pardon brokers, and distinguished military characters.

For circulars, canvassing numbers, and all other information, address "L. C. BAKER" Post Office Box 290, Philadelphia."

This work will be ready for delivery on the first day of May.

N. B.—None but those thoroughly conversant with the business, and with good reference as to character and responsibility, need apply. 3 2 1m

"And ther the Leelins', wid burstin' feelins',
Stud on the stepes in the peltin' rain,
And bowd as grand as, and smiled as bland as
If Mickel Rooney wor the King of Spane."

ALDERMAN ROONEY
AT THE
CABLE BANQUET.
AN IMPROVISED EPIC BY HIMSELF.

The Aitin', and Dhrinkin' and Spaykin' and Toasts
PRICE, 50 CENTS.
Address all cash orders, retail or wholesale, to

T. B PETERSON & BROTHERS,
[No. 306 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Send for our Mammoth Descriptive Catalogue.
Books sent postage paid, on receipt of retail price.
ALL NEW BOOKS are at PETERSONS'. 2 7

## SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

**The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.**

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. B. BROWNE, | EDWARD W. CLARK, |
| CLARENCE H. CLARK, | ALEXANDER HENRY |
| JOHN WELSH, | S. A. CALDWELL, |
| J. GILLINGHAM FELL, | HENRY C. GIBSON, |
| CHARLES MACALESTER. | |

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1h
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small iron boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $60, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 31mwfrp]
N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.

THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREENCITY at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.

Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4

## DRY GOODS.

LADIES' CLOTHS.

*AUSTRIAN,*

*FRENCH, and*

*AMERICAN CLOTHS.*

A full assortment for

CIRCULARS AND SHORT SACQUES.

SCARLET CLOTHS,
BLUE CLOTHS,
WHITE CLOTHS,
FULL STOCK OPERA CLOTHS.

BLACK ZEPHYR CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SPRING WEAR

MEN'S WEAR.

Fine French Cloths and Doeskins, for Dress Suits,

Splendid Style Side Stripe Cassimeres.

New Spring Style Cassimeres, $1·25.

BOYS' WEAR.

Excellent Double and Twist Cassimeres, prices lower than before the war.

Boys' Wear, from 50 cents to $1 per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS.
LANCASTER QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
ALLENDALE QUILTS.

LINEN GOODS.

STOCK COMPLETE.

NAPKINS AND DOYLIES,
TABLE DAMASKS,

At a reduction to Hotel-keepers and purchasers of large lots.

SPRING CHINTZES,
FIGURED PERCALES,
PLAIN PERCALES,
FRENCH CHINTZES,

At still lower prices than before offered.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

*NORTHWEST CORNER*

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11tsmrp5

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NO. 229 NORTH NINTH STREET,

Above Race.

Bleached Muslins at lowest prices—Williamsville Wamsutta, Semper Idem, Amoskeag, Forestdale
Superior Shirting, etc.
Pillow-Case Muslin, 25 cents,
1 case fast color Calicoes, 12½ cents.
1 bale good Russia Crash, 12½ cents.
100 dozen Boys' Bordered Linen Handkerchiefs 12½ cents.
English Mourning Prints, a bargain.
Plaid Poil de Chevres, spring colors, 25 cents.
New style Spring Delaines and Chintzes
Fast color Ginghams, 22 and 25 cents.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50 cents, etc.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, and 37½ cents.
Heavy power-loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Unbleached Table Linens, 50 and 65 cents.
Linen Towels, all prices, Napkins, Doyllies, etc.
Nursery Diapers, Apron Birdeye, Huckaback, etc.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½, 65 and 75c.
Cheapest Black Alpacas in the city.
Best Black Alpacas, 40, 45, 50, 56, 65, 69c., etc.
Plaid Nainsook Muslins, 25, 31 to 62½ cents.
Handsome Striped Nainsook from auction, 50 cents.
Cambric Jaconet, Victoria Lawns, etc.
Full line Hamburg Edgings, from New York.
Honey Comb Quilts, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

9 29] No. 229 North NINTH Street.

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

TRIPS RESUMED.—THE steamer JOHN A. WARNER will commence running between Philadelphia and Bristol on THURSDAY, the 28th of February, leaving Philadelphia, CHESNUT Street wharf, at 2 o'clock P. M., stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, Beverly, and Burlington. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M.

Fare each way, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts. 2 8 1m

## DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

SEVERAL LOTS OF WHITE GOODS.

White Brilliants, 12½, 20, 25, 28, 33, 37½, and 50 cents.
Handsome Plaid Muslins.
Soft Finish Cambrics, Jaconets, and Nainsooks.
Victoria Lawns and Swiss Mulls.
White Piques and Marseilles.
Marseilles Quilts at reduced prices.

LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!

Best makes Shirting Linens.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
A large assortment of Napkins and Towels.
Scotch Diaper and Bird-eye Linens.
A cheap lot of Linen Huckaback, 25 cents a yard.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels, best makes.
Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
Pillow-case and Sheeting Muslins, at the very lowest market prices.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. 10 2½

LINENS AND WHITE GOODS,

FOR LADIES' WEAR

AT IMPORTERS PRICES.

Some special lots containing 5000 yards of celebrated makes of FRENCH AND IRISH LINENS, light, medium, and heavy.

LINEN LAWNS, Bird-eye Diapers, 5-8, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4.
FRENCH LINEN LAWNS, for Surplices.
LINEN CAMBRICS and SHEAR LINEN LAWNS

NEW WHITE GOODS,

Both Plain and Check,

OF ENGLISH, FRENCH AND SWISS MAKERS.

CAMBRICS, JACONETS, NAINSOOKS,
SWISS BOOK AND MULL MUSLINS,
CAMBRIC DIMITIES, HAIR CORD MUSLINS,
INDIA TWILL, striped and plain,
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIC, all widths.
ORGANDIES AND TARLETANS, for Evening Dresses,
VICTORIA AND BISHOPS LAWN,
PERCALES, MADAPOLAMES, COTTELLES,
FRENCH DIMITY, CAMBRIC LONG CLOTH,
FIGURED PIQUET AND CORDED PIQUET.

Goods on hand from previous purchases are marked down to correspondingly low prices.

ALSO, A SPECIAL LOT OF

1000 Nottingham Lace Curtains and Fringed Lace Tidies, at very reduced prices.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON.

IMPORTERS OF

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS

9 14 6mrp] NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

ARE OPENING NEW GOODS FOR SPRING

OF

1867.

FASHIONABLE SILKS.
STEEL COLORED POPLINS.
MAGNIFICENT ORGANDIES.
NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS.
HEAVIEST BLACK SILKS.
NEW GOODS DAILY. [3 6 wfm6m

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

E. M. NEEDLES

Having to vacate his Store, will be able to offer his Stock of

WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, ETC. ETC.,

At Closing Prices for the balance of this WEEK ONLY.

Notice will be given of the OPENING OF STORE

N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT, GIRARD ROW.

No. 1024 CHESNUT Street. No. 1024 CHESNUT Street.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, RENT, OR EXCHANGE—A beautiful Country Seat, with fine large House and Barn, and eighteen acres of Land, on School House Lane, near Germantown.

Small Houses, Nos. 230 and 232, in Raspberry alley, west side, between Locust and Spruce streets.

A large Building Lot, S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Spruce street, 154 feet on Twenty-first, and 176 feet on Spruce street. Apply to J. W. BYERS,

3 1 ftu6* No. 16 Philadelphia Exchange.

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—A COUNTRY SEAT, BEAUTIFULLY situated, within ten miles of the city, containing about twenty acres. The above can be rented for one or two years. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,
2 27 tfrp No. 152 S. FOURTH Street.

## HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
LATEST STYLE, JUST OUT.

LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 2¼ yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawing-room, 3 yards round.

These Skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also, complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop Skirts from 2¼ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 90 cents; 25 springs, $1; 30 springs, $1·10; and 10 springs, $1·75.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

Call or send for Circular of style, sizes, and prices

Manufactory and Salesrooms,
No. 628 ARCH Street
12 6 3m WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARding's Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles, in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 230 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Have on hand a large and splendid assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY, AND
SILVER-WARE
OF ALL KINDS AND PRICES.

Particular attention is requested to our large stock of DIAMONDS, and the extremely low prices.

BRIDAL PRESENTS made of Sterling and Standard Silver. A large assortment to select from.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and warranted. [5 12 4p

Diamonds and all precious stones bought for cash.

JOHN BOWMAN,

No. 704 ARCH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

SILVER AND PLATEDWARE.

Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for

TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [5 26]

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for

BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16]

MUSICAL BOXES

Large and small sizes, playing from 2 to 12 airs, and costing from $5 to $300. Our assortment comprises such choice melodies as—

"Coming Thro' the Rye."
"Robin Adair."
"Rock me to Sleep, Mother."
"The Last Rose of Summer."
"Monastery Bells," etc. etc.,

Besides beautiful selections from the various Operas. Imported direct, and for sale at moderate prices, by

FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
11 11smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth

C. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Have just received an invoice of

FRENCH MANTEL CLOCKS,

Manufactured to their order in Paris.

Also, a few INFERNAL ORCHESTRA CLOCKS, with side pieces; which they offer lower than the same goods can be purchased in the city. [5 26]

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE.

## MEDICAL

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES CONSUMPTION.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTING'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES ALL

PULMONARY COMPLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

HASTINGS'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF NAPTHA

CURES

COUGHS AND COLDS.

GIVE IT A TRIAL.

For sale by all first-class Druggists.

DYOTT & CO., AGENTS,

3 8 1m No. 232 North SECOND Street.

## AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday Morning.

March 11, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases men's, boys', and youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.

Also, a large and superior assortment of women's misses', and children's wear, of city and Eastern manufacture, to which the attention of the trade is called. 3 7 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 800 lots of French, India German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds woollens, linens, and cottons.

N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [3 5 3t

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

March 12, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue on four months' credit, about 1500 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination with catalogues early the morning of sale. [3 7 4t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit and part for cash,

On Thursday Morning,

March 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for exhibition early on morning of sale. [3 8 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

Sale No. 1115 Lombard street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, OIL PAINTINGS, PLATED WARE, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

11th instant, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, No. 1115 Lombard street, will be sold the well-kept furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, comprising Rosewood parlor furniture; Brussels and tapestry carpets; fine modern oil paintings; silver plated ware; chamber, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; utensils, etc. etc. [3 8 2t

SALE OF ELEGANT ALABASTER VASES, URNS AND OBJECTS OF ART.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

12th and 13th instant, at 10½ o'clock each day, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large collection of finely executed vases and ornaments, lately received from Italy, comprising Roman and Gothic vases and urns, agate Hebe vases, Amarino card-receivers and fruit holders, tazzas, sienna urns, marble fruit, bronze groups, fancy woods, etc. etc.

The assortment will be arranged for examination on Monday, 11th instant. [3 6 6t

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

Sale S. E. corner Thirteenth and Cherry streets.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

March 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 122 N. Thirteenth street (corner of Cherry street), will be sold the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising large French plate mantel and pier Mirrors, parlor, chamber, dining-room, and kitchen Furniture. [3 6 4t

Sale at No. 1923 Coates street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

March 12, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1923 Coates street, will be sold

The Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising an assortment of parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, mantel-glasses, piano-fortes, feather beds, hair mattresses, carpets, kitchen furniture, etc. [3 8 3t

FOURTH GREAT SALE OF FINE SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.
On Tuesday and Wednesday Mornings,

March 12 and 13, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large consignment of new goods, just received from Joseph Deakin & Sons, consisting in part of—Meat dishes; oyster and soup tureens; venison dishes, with covers; entree dishes; epergnes; dish covers, in sets of six; ice pitchers; gold-lined tea sets of six pieces, with urns and kettles to match; cake-baskets; salmons; wine sets; dinner and breakfast casters; card receivers; flower vases; pickle sets; spoon holders; butter dishes, etc.

CUTLERY,

Comprising a large assortment of ivory balance handle table and tea knives, with steel, buff, and game carvers to match. Also, mahogany and morocco cases, containing—Fish carvers; fish knives, and complete sets of dessert knives, with ivory; pencils, with plated handles; spoons and forks, in plain, beaded, and king's patterns, etc.

On exhibition Saturday and Monday. [3 8 4t

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 127 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, MARCH 22, at 12 o'clock M., at Philadelphia Exchange.
STOCKS.
Particulars in future advertisements.
REAL ESTATE.

Ridge Avenue—Valuable lot and frame messuages above Wiley street.

Ninth and Cherry Streets, S. E. corner—Valuable business stand and three-story brick building.

Christian Street—Building lot north side, west of Gray's Ferry road.

Germantown—Fisher's Lane Station. Lot on Stenton avenue, three fronts.

Chesnut Hill—Lot of over 10 acres, on the road leading from Wissahickon Turnpike to Germantown Turnpike.

Locust Street, near Fifty-second Street, Twenty-seventh Ward—Building Lot.

Delanco, N. J.—Building Lot on Holly Street, near Second street. [3 6 d6t]

Monroe County, Pa.—Two Tracts of Land, Tunkhannock Township, containing together 58 acres.

Centre County, Pa.—433 acres in Rush Township.

BY J. M. GUMMEY & SONS
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18.

They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates, Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible, so that it may be fully advertised.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1335, and 1337 Mather street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence southeast corner Fifteenth and Race streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown. 2 22]

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS
No. 240 MARKET STREET.

C. C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER
Office No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 2 21tf

## HOSIERY, ETC.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
UNDERWEAR ETC

THE LARGEST VARIETY
AT
JOHN C. ARRISON'S,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,

Also invites attention to his

IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT,

Which has given such general satisfaction for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Made of the best materials, by hand. [1 22]

*A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.*